

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 576.—VOL. XXI.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1852.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATIONS.

THE subject of the greatest interest during the past week has, undoubtedly, been that of "railway amalgamation." Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, speaking to the shareholders of that gigantic concern, and through them, by means of the indefatigable and ubiquitous press, to the public, has made known a new project. He has announced that a negotiation has been commenced for the "amalgamation" of two great companies, which have for many years past carried on against each other a war of vexation and of litigation. The London and North-Western and the Great Western Companies have long been striving to injure and destroy each other, the object being to monopolise traffic; the results being public inconvenience and danger, and the diminution of the dividends of the shareholders. As might have been anticipated from the first, no one has gained by the unwise and stubborn conflict but the lawyers, to whom, as disputes of all kinds invariably do, it has yielded a rich harvest. Grown wise by adversity and suffering, the two companies have, it appears, resolved to coalesce; or, if the negotiations between them have not yet attained that stage of development which would justify us in stating that their resolution has been definitively taken, they have at all events reached the preliminary and introductory stage of agreement upon the principle at issue. The principle has been conceded, but the details are still in dispute, or under amicable consideration. We are certainly not of the number of those who think these companies are to be blamed for the truce which they have sounded, or for the desire which they have expressed to form a league for

mutual benefit. On the contrary, we think that in so doing they are only acting with sound sense and common prudence. If railways do not pay a fairly remunerative dividend, it is useless to indulge in the hope that they will long continue to be properly and safely managed. It is the first duty which men in the position of railway directors owe to themselves and to their constituents, to avert pecuniary difficulties and possible bankruptcy. Neither small individuals, nor great companies, nor mighty nations can, with impunity, set the laws of arithmetic at defiance. Not only must both ends be made to meet, but there must be a fair reward for risk and liability, and for capital invested, or the best-imagined schemes of men and directors are certain to go wrong: just in the same manner that nations which cannot or do not pay their way, and which annually exhibit a deficit in the public balance-sheet, are certain to store up trouble, and to sow the seeds of revolution.

But while the companies which have obtained from Parliament the virtual monopoly of the means of locomotion throughout the greater part of England, are right as regards each other, and as regards their individual shareholders, in debating now, and acceding hereafter to, the proposals of amalgamation made by Mr. Glyn, there is another party whose rights and interests are involved. That party is the travelling public, and as in these days everybody travels, we may justly assert that the case is one in which the railway companies represent one side, and the people of Great Britain the other.

The public undoubtedly owes much to the enterprise and to the skill of the men who have made and who conduct the great lines of internal communication in this country. It will not begrudge them the fair reward which is due to their exertions. But

these companies have very great power; and, unless they are strictly watched, have very great temptation to abuse it. The public must, therefore, be on its guard, lest such a gigantic amalgamation—and which, if carried, cannot but prove an incentive, an excuse, and a signal for others of a magnitude little inferior—do not produce results in a high degree injurious to all classes who trust either their persons or their goods to its care. Corporations have no consciences; and monopolies, by their very nature, are tyrannical. Rivals in business who have long and fiercely competed with each other, if they do ever become friends and brothers, invariably take their revenge upon the public. It is not for a sentimental admiration for, or a love of, each other, that they combine; but it is for the love of the public dollars; it is not fraternity, but cupidity, that inspires them. A partnership between such quondam competitors is nothing more or less than a league to retrieve all those past losses which they owe to their own folly and recklessness, and to make, *per fas aut nefas*, greater gains for the future. For these reasons, among many others, the public looks with some alarm upon the design which Mr. Glyn and his co-directors have announced, and which the chairman and directors of the Great Western have entertained with such coy appreciation. We trust, however, that the Legislature which granted them individually the great powers which they wield, will not sanction any amalgamation without taking the most severe precautions against either extortion, inefficiency, or neglect of the public safety and convenience. These are things to be jealously watched; and the more Titanic the corporation, the greater necessity for controlling it to such a degree as to obviate all such dangers.



RETURN OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO VIENNA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The political intelligence from Paris this week, points to the coming Empire still more demonstratively than any advice we have hitherto chronicled of late. The Councils-General of the Departments (the highest administrative and deliberative constituted bodies in the provinces) have followed up with assiduous and emphatic expression of opinion the *pronunciamento* of the Councils of Arrondissement, which we noticed last week, in favour of the speedy revival of the Empire under Napoleon II. The Councils-General met in their usual autumnal session, on Monday last, throughout the provinces, and already the Government at Paris has been apprised by telegraph of the resolutions which a large proportion of these important bodies came to on the first day of their meeting upon this interesting subject. Amongst the councils which have distinguished themselves by this loyal alacrity are those of the Departments of the Lower Alps, Ardèche, Mouths of the Rhone, Corréze, Dordogne, Eure and Loire, Gironde, Indre, Indre and Loire, Isère, Maine and Loire, Upper Marne, Mayenne, Meuse, Morbihan, Lower Pyrenees, Upper Rhine, Tarn, Yonne, Charente, Cher, Côtes du Nord, Côte d'Or, Doubs, Haute Garonne, Loir-et-Cher, Loiret, Marne, Nord, Pas de Calais, Lower Rhine, Saône et Loire, Seine Inférieure, and Somme, all of which call for the perpetuation of Louis Napoleon's power, on a more stable basis than it at present rests upon.

Some of these declarations are very marked and out-spoken in their character. Thus, the Council of the Basses Alpes prays Louis Napoleon to "accept the hereditary power which the nation will be happy to confer upon him."

The Council of Ardèche hopes, "that power becoming more and more consolidated in his hands will ensure the country peace and prosperity."

The Council of the Bouches du Rhone hopes that "the stability of our institutions, better appropriated to the genius of France, may allow Prince Louis Napoleon to complete, for the grandeur and repose of the country, the work he has so gloriously commenced."

The Council of Corréze calls for stability of institutions. "The present will be more prosperous (it says) if the future be founded to-day."

Dordogne prays for "the duration and stability of the power conferred by the people, for the sake of saving the country from new revolutions."

Eure et Loire desires to see the military power of the Prince secured for ever from the attacks of parties.

The Council of the Gironde calls on the Senate to exercise its right in favour of "giving to the Government of Louis Napoleon the form and stability called for by the interests, the genius, and manners of France."

The Council of the Indre demands that the era of revolutions be closed by the establishment of hereditary power.

Indre et Loire sees the hand of God in the act of the 2d December, and expresses profound gratitude for all measures of the Prince President.

The Council of Isère hopes that "our national institutions may be placed on a broader and more durable basis."

Maine et Loire expresses confidence and gratitude; as also do the Councils of Marne, Mayenne, and Morbihan.

The Lower Pyrenees goes a little further in calling for consolidation of power; and the councils of the Upper Rhine, Tarn, and Yonne express gratitude and devotion.

The Council of Loire-et-Cher (Blois), demands that Prince Napoleon be proclaimed Emperor of the French.

The Council of the Côte d'Or (Dijon) invites the Senate to devise means of perpetuating the Government in the hands of the heir of the Emperor.

Several of the Ministers who have been elected to the chairs of these councils have left Paris in order to reside at them; and on Tuesday the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Magnan, in addressing the Council General of the Lower Rhine as their chairman, made the following important statement:—

Yesterday, at the moment when I was taking my leave, the Prince President told me that he was engaged in considering the formation of a strong and solid military reserve, which, without compromising the respect and dignity of France, would enable him to effect the economies which he desires to introduce in the public taxation. Thus, after having saved France from anarchy, he desires, as much as lies in his power, to diminish the charges that press on agriculture, that nurse of a people, and that press too on property and on industry. Let us second the beneficial intentions of the Chief of the State. Let us aid him in our sphere to render France prosperous, and so satisfied that there shall be but one wish—that of living and dying under the government of a Prince firm, enlightened, and benevolent.

The inhabitants of Aulnay, in the department of the Aube, have addressed a petition to the Senate, in which, after demanding that Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte be elevated to the imperial throne, they require "the suppression of universal suffrage as respects municipal and cantonal elections, that system being the sole cause of the dissensions and fermentations of discord, which, since 1831, divide the smallest district into two hostile camps, and disturb local tranquillity."

Various other indications are not wanting to show how France is preparing herself to accept as a matter of course the proclamation of the Empire at an early period. The following is an instance:—A dinner was given on the 15th inst. by the Prefect of the Jura, at which he proposed the toast of "To the Prince and to the Emperor," prefacing it with these words—"Gentlemen, we now celebrate the fête of Saint Napoleon. I rise to propose to you a toast in honour at the same time of the Emperor and King Napoleon I., and of the Prince President Napoleon II." The principal members of the clergy, the magistracy, the army, and the municipality were present. Again, we find it stated that on Sunday last the President, accompanied by the Commander-in-chief and the chief of the staff of the National Guards of the Seine, proceeded from St. Cloud at twelve o'clock to Versailles, where he passed in review the body of cavalry quartered in that town. The cry raised by the lancers and the cuirassiers was, without exception, that of "Vive l'Empereur!" After the review a reception took place of the authorities of the town and of the department. The grand water-works, played, and added to the animation of the scene. A display of fireworks was given at dusk, and the President returned to St. Cloud at nine o'clock.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister for Foreign Affairs signed two treaties, on Sunday last, with the Plenipotentiaries of the Belgian Government, the first reciprocally guaranteeing all property in literary works and works of art; the second making certain modifications in the Customs tariff.

Two decrees have been published—one abolishing the present export duties on raw and milled silk, and the other assigning certain drawbacks to various products, having salt for their basis, as well as to bottles, soap, and large looking-glasses.

The electoral college of the 3rd circumscription of the department of the Seine is convoked for September 26, to elect a deputy to the *Corps Legislatif* in the place of General Cavaignac, declared by the legislative body to have resigned. The 4th electoral college of the Seine is also convoked for the same day, to name a deputy to the same legislative body in the place of M. Carnot.

The warnings to the journals, both in Paris and the provinces, continued to be administered with the most harassing pertinacity.

The *Journal de Toulouse* has been suspended for two months, it having been twice previously warned. An article containing an attack upon the Emperor Napoleon is the reason assigned for this extreme proceeding.

The low price at which the *Moniteur* is now sold has greatly interfered with the circulation of the other journals. The *Pays* and the *Constitutionnel* have, therefore, found themselves compelled to reduce their annual subscription list; and other proprietors, it is thought, will shortly follow the example, or abandon their publications altogether, as the newspaper press is now all but in a ruined condition.

UNITED STATES.

The fisheries question still continues the prominent topic of intelligence from New York, the latest advices from which are dated the 11th instant.

In the accounts from Washington we find it stated, under date the 10th instant, that the President of the United States, Mr. Fillmore, had had an alteration of serious character with the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, on the subject of the fisheries misunderstanding with Great Britain, and that Mr. Webster was about to retire from the Cabinet. In confirmation of this, it is added that several waggon-loads of furniture belonging to Mr. Webster had been shipped on board a Boston

packet, and that Mr. Webster had written to a friend that he would only visit Washington to wind up his business, and retire.

Further seizures of American vessels found within the prohibited three-mile distance by the British authorities are announced. A schooner, which arrived at Boston on the 9th inst. from Prince Edward's Island, reported the seizure of the schooner *Lion* for fishing off the islands. The vessel was reported to have been in a calm at the time, and fully three miles from land. The fishing schooner *Florida* was seized and taken into Charlotte Town on the 5th inst. It was stated at Boston that an American fishing vessel within the prohibited limit had been fired into and sunk by a British cruiser, for refusing to come to when ordered; also that the condemnation and sale of the American schooner *Corral* had been ascertained to be wholly illegal, as the seizure was a mistake, and intended for another vessel.

The *New York Herald* says, there is reason to believe that the Japan expedition has been abandoned.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed Commodore M'Anley, of the Pacific squadron, to send a war vessel to the Guano (Lobos) Islands, on the coast of Peru (South America), to protect the interests of American citizens who might be there. The Government of Peru have lately, however, endeavoured to give proof to the United States Government that they have exercised, long since, rights of ownership of the Lobos Islands, which the latter do not appear to think quite conclusive.

Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, had been nominated as Minister to England.

THE CHOLERA.

This frightful scourge of the human race is at the present moment devastating portions of central Europe sufficiently near to this country to awaken the attention of our sanitary authorities; so that when the plague does reach this country, as it most assuredly will, it may not find us unprepared, as on the occasion of its last awful visitation. It is advancing from Poland in two directions, viz. north and west.

In Prussian Silesia, in the city of Warsaw, and all along the Polish and Russian frontier, the progress of the disease is rapid and the mortality great. In the village of Landsberg, in Silesia, the official report, confirmed by the chief president of the province, states that there had been, up to the 17th inst., 246 cases, which is nearly 25 per cent. of the whole population, and that of these, 109 cases, or 10 per cent. had proved fatal, 62 had recovered, and 75 were still under treatment. The last return is to the 19th. The total number of cases to that date had been 267, of which 117 were fatal; 84 were cured. In the village of Krzywawozitz, two miles from the town, the proportion has been still greater, as 40 per cent. of the population has been attacked.

In Ostrowa, from the 16th to the 20th, 21 persons had been attacked by the disease, of whom 16 had died; in all, up to the latter date, there had been 378 cases, of which 178 were fatal. The reports still give hopes that the pest is really abating, as the cases for the last two days had diminished in number, though in the villages, where the proportion of deaths is still greater than in the towns. In Przgodzie, 70 persons, or full one-eighth of the inhabitants, had been carried off.

From Warsaw the accounts are equally deplorable. The police report of the 13th inst. shows that nearly half of the cases ended fatally. On the above date there were 550 persons attacked, of whom 244 died, 263 were recovered, and there remained under treatment 1433. The alarm among the population of the city is excessive.

At Pletschen, in Posen (Polish Prussia) the daily number of deaths in a population of 5000 was, up to the 20th inst., from 15 to 20. In Jarocin and Neustadt, from the 22d of July to the 13th of August, 147 persons had been attacked; 54 had died, 47 recovered, and 46 remained under treatment. Dobrzyca, Klonowo, and Philadelphia had been severely visited; up to the 14th of August, of 1500 inhabitants, 206 had been attacked; 65 cases were fatal, 111 were cured, and there were 130 still under treatment. In neither of these localities was there any medical man, and generally the insufficient medical assistance throughout the district has increased the evil. A further return from Dobrzyca to the 18th, states that to that date there had been altogether 305 persons attacked; of whom 114 died, 93 recovered, and 98 remained under treatment. The disease was most virulent during the 16th and 17th. On the latter day there were 19 deaths, on the 18th only 12. The same report states that the epidemic has now appeared in the villages of Strzyzewo, Wilcza-Hauland, in Polish and German Koxminer-Hauland, and in Karmin-Hauland, all in the frontier district of Posen and Poland. It appears also to be following the course of the Weichsel northwards to the shore of the Baltic, and in the marshy districts about Marienwerder it is raging with great severity. Three villages, Gnojcu, Lichtenau, and Nentelch, have lost two-thirds of their inhabitants, though what proportion by death cannot be exactly ascertained, as all who could possibly do so have fled from the infected districts to the towns towards and on the sea coast, Dirschau, Dantzig, Elbing, and Marienburg. The last accounts report some fatal cases both in Elbing and Dirschau.

THE ORIGINATING CAUSES OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.—A correspondent of the *North British Daily Mail* makes the following just observations on this subject:—"Reasoning from what happened in 1835 and 1847, Asiatic cholera will, in the course of a few months, perhaps weeks, visit Glasgow for the third time, to sweep into the grave thousands of its citizens. I believe it would prove of material use towards the prevention of this fearful scourge, were it well understood by the public, that three factors seem necessary for its production. The first is an unknown change in the constitution of the elements, or an unknown agent present with them, now, for the third time, moving steadily on from east to west—from Hindostan, through Persia, Turkey, Russia, Poland, and Prussia, to the British Islands, and hence to America and the West Indies. The second factor seems necessary to fix the first in its transit, and consists in the miasmata arising from putrifying animal and vegetable substances left exposed in the alleys and neglected receptacles for filth in over-crowded towns, and especially in those parts of them which are ill-supplied with water and incompletely drained. The third factor is a debilitated condition of the human body, brought on by the employment of improper articles of food, especially such as lead to looseness of the bowels, and by the habitual use of intoxicating drinks. The first of these three factors has hitherto proved inscrutable in its nature, and has resisted all attempts to limit its progress by sanitary cordons or quarantine regulations; but the second and third are, in a great measure, within our own power; entirely, indeed, were we to put in operation our protective means against them early enough; and there can be little doubt that if either of them could be annihilated the first factor would pass over us without mischief. Cleanliness, then, and temperance are the preventives of cholera; dirt and drink beckon it and welcome it to the scene of its destructive dealings with human life."

TREATMENT OF ENGLISHMEN IN THE AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 14th, has a letter, dated Lombardy, August 8, with the following:—"An occurrence has just taken place here, which threatens to again disturb the good harmony existing between Austria and England, which has been re-established with such difficulty. An English Lord, visiting Verona, was there caught in the act of drawing the fortifications, and as a punishment for his arrogance on being arrested, was imprisoned for a couple of days, &c." The affair happened about six weeks ago. The "English Lord" is a Mr. Newton, who, visiting Verona on pleasure, very naturally repaired to the ramparts. "Murray in hand." The Austrian sentry, seeing an Englishman there with a book in his hand, though proper to arrest him, as treasonably engaged in preparing a plan of the fortifications. Remonstrances were in vain. The Austrian guard conveyed the English gentleman to prison, where Mr. Newton was detained for five hours, during which time he was brought before the commissary, and his luggage was minutely searched. Of course nothing was found to compromise him; still he was taken to prison. The commissary ordered him out of the room on his persisting in inquiring the plea on which he was arrested. He wrote to Marshal Kadezky, who referred him to the governor of the town, from whom he could, however, obtain no redress. Before being conducted to his place of confinement, he inquired whether he could send to the hotel, or pass by it, to obtain some refreshment, not having had anything to eat for the last five hours. He was assured of being permitted to do so; but eventually he was thrown into a common prison, occupied by two other men—the one a deserter, the other a common culprit—and actually kept there without a morsel of food until the next morning. At the expiration of that time he was set at liberty as innocent of the charge. Finding all steps taken at Verona towards obtaining redress of no avail, Mr. Newton, on arriving at Venice, retired to her Britannic Majesty's Consul residence there. He subsequently saw General Benedict, who behaved in a most gentlemanly manner, but seemed to believe that some insult must have been offered to the commissary. This was, however, by no means the case. Up to the present moment no redress has been obtained for this arbitrary imprisonment of an innocent British subject. On leaving Venice, Mr. Newton was stopped by the *employé* at the railway station, who knew him to have been under arrest at Verona on a charge of sketching the fortifications, his railway ticket was taken from him, his luggage again minutely searched, and he was detained beyond the hour of departure. The authorities refused to indemnify him for the loss of his railway ticket, or his detention.

THE PRUSSIAN GENERAL, VON WRANGEL.—From Berlin, under date the 23d inst., we learn that General von Wrangel had a narrow escape at one of the great reviews in South Russia, where he is at present on the special invitation of the Emperor. In leaping a ditch, his horse fell and broke its neck; though it rolled completely over its rider in the fall, the General was unhurt, and sat out the rest of the manoeuvre.

THE SABBATH.—SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—An effort is making by many of the clergy of Kent to induce the directors of the South-Eastern Railway to discontinue the running of trains on Sundays after half-past six in the morning, or before the hour of half-past five in the evening. A memorial has been presented to the directors on the subject, signed by about 100 of the clergy connected with the stations upon the line, and is approved and counter-signed by his Grace the Archbishop, and two archdeacons of this diocese. Mr. G. P. Herbert, the Secretary, in a reply dated August 16, and addressed to the Rev. Ashton Oxenden, Pluckley Rectory, Kent, states that—"The memorial has been considered by the directors, and I am instructed to inform you that it will receive their further attentive regard."

There are many points in the English system of railway management which are admirable—and many which are execrable. No Englishman would like to see the Continental system in full operation here. The introduction of that mania for meddling and over-governing, which exists on the Continent, would not suit the English temper. A system which pries into every thing, which attempts to regulate every thing, which treats men as if they were children utterly incapable of taking care of their own interests and safety; and which sometimes betickets and belables, and be-weighs and bemeasures human beings, as if they were bales of goods, would never answer in these islands. But while sensible men would object to such a system, they object equally to the pernicious system of *laissez faire*, which allows and fosters the growth of huge and irresponsible monopolies, and which hands over the helpless public to be dealt with by unconscionable corporations, which have, and can have, no possible object but gain; and which, in pursuit of it, commit acts which none of the individual members of whom they are composed would ever dream of attempting. The Legislature has sanctioned and enforced some degree of supervision and control over railways; but it may fairly be doubted, even before these and other great amalgamations which are spoken of shall take place, whether it has been sufficiently stringent with them, and whether it might not with great advantage carry its control a little further. It has, to a certain extent, interfered, but the every-day experience of those who travel painfully shows that the limits of its parental supervision have not yet been attained. Our second and third class railway accommodation is, on almost every line, a scandal and a disgrace; and exhibits our railway management in a most unfavourable contrast with that of the Continent. And we much fear, if companies which have reduced themselves to the very brink of ruin by their own reckless extravagance, and miscalculating cupidity, are allowed to amalgamate without conditions being imposed upon them on the public behalf, that a public wrong will be done. The monopoly of such a line as the London and North-Western is already sufficiently dangerous, and requires to be restricted rather than extended. But we have no doubt that the subject will receive due consideration from Parliament; and that no amalgamation will be sanctioned which shall not give security to the public against extortionate fares, infrequency of communication, and gross inefficiency of service. Such corporations as these are by far too powerful to be safely left to their own devices.

RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT VIENNA.

THE return of the Emperor of Austria from his Hungarian journey has been celebrated in Vienna, according to the official announcement, "in a festive manner." On the 14th instant, soon after five o'clock, his Majesty reached the Northern Railway terminus, where he was received by about 400 officers of high rank. There were several triumphal arches between the Hungarian-frontier station and the Vienna terminus, where 21 engines, decked out with boughs and flags, were drawn up in file. Over the entrance to the waiting-rooms were the pennons of the thirteen crown lands, and above them floated the black-yellow standard. A fountain had been improvised, and there was a triumphal arch outside the building, with a full-length portrait of the Emperor, and an appropriate motto.

In front of the grand arch an address was presented to his Majesty; at the cathedral he was received by the clergy, Ministers, and Reichsrath, and after "Te Deum" was sung, the Monarch went at once to the Palace. Throughout the line his Majesty was received with cordial cheers.

At nine o'clock the Emperor drove through the city to see the illuminations. The houses were uncommonly well lighted up, but there were few of those ingenious and magnificent devices which are so common in London on festive occasions. The fine flowers placed between the lights produced a good effect. There was also a profusion of flags. In the evening the streets were so crowded that the Emperor's carriage could with difficulty make its way at a foot-pace through the city. The cheers with which his Majesty was received were perfectly deafening. There were occasional displays of fireworks, in the form of the Imperial emblems, as pictured by our Artist upon the preceding page.

CRYSTAL PALACE IN FRANCE.—The French Government is at present getting drawn up the draft of a decree relative to the construction of a crystal palace in the large square of the Champs Elysees. The building in question is to be conceded to MM. Ardoin and Co. for 35 years, the state guaranteeing a minimum interest of 4 per cent. on a capital which is not to exceed 13,000,000fr. Before any sum is set aside for interest, the amount required for the sinking fund is to be deducted. A sum of 50,000fr. is to be deposited in guarantee of the good execution of the works, which are to be commenced within two months after the date of the concession, and terminated in two years. The national exhibition of the fine arts and that of the manufactures are to be held in the edifice at the periods fixed by the Government. At all other times the State reserves to itself, for military and other fêtes, the free use of the building any two days in the week which it may select. Should the Government not require the building on the two days of the week, the company may profit by it, on asking leave of the Minister of the Interior. During the other five days of the week the company having the building may employ it for private fêtes or exhibitions. During the national exhibitions the company may demand, on the days fixed by the Government, an entrance fee, which is not to exceed 3fr., one day in the week being fixed at 50c. The Government may at any period after the first ten years take possession of the building on condition of paying as an indemnity to the company, the average of the last five years' receipts, multiplied by the number of years remaining to run to the end of the concession. As the ground belongs to the City of Paris, the company is to pay to it an annual rent of 1200fr. The city of Paris is to be entitled, with the authorisation of the Minister of the Interior, to the use of the building gratuitously for its fêtes and ceremonies.

AN EMBLEM OF IMPERIAL GLORY.—M. Gavini, the Prefect of the Lot, has recently made the acquisition of a white marble bust of the Emperor Napoleon, which has remained concealed for 37 years in a house in Cahors. It appears that during the 100 days a carrier named Serres was employed to carry a bust of the Emperor to a town in the south to which the Government had accorded it. On the way he heard of the disasters of the French army and the proscription attached to all emblems connected with the Imperial glory, and he thought it advisable to hide the bust. When dying he laid an injunction on his wife not to bring it out until some member of the Imperial family should have ascended the throne. On the 24 of December the widow consulted some of her friends as to whether she would be justified in bringing forth the bust. Their answer, it would seem, was in the affirmative. M. Gavini has now obtained possession of it. This bust is to be placed in the room where the Council General meets.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN HOSPITALS.—Paris, with a population of 1,000,000, has upwards of 10,000 beds in its hospitals; whereas London, with a population of 2,000,000, and an annual mortality of 45,000, has only 5000 beds; St. Petersburg, with a population of 476,000, and an annual mortality of 10,000 to 11,000, has 6000 beds; Vienna, with a population of about 400,000, and an annual mortality of 16,000 to 17,000, has 3700 beds; Berlin, with a population of 365,000, and an annual mortality of 8000 to 9000, has 3000 beds; Warsaw, with a population of 150,000, has 4000 beds; and Manchester, with a population of 360,000, has 193 beds. The above statement does not include the wards for the sick in the poorhouses of the Continental towns, or in the workhouses of London.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Messrs. Newall and Co., the extensive wire-ropes manufacturers at Gateshead, have large orders for telegraphic wire for submarine telegraph purposes. It is proposed to connect Harwich with the Hague; Dover with Ostend; Toulon with Algiers; Copenhagen with the mainland of Denmark; Portpatrick with Donaghadee; St. John's, New Brunswick, with Halifax, Nova Scotia; Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, with Prince Edward's Island; and East Cape, Prince Edward's Island, with Cape Ray, Newfoundland.

FUNERAL OF A DISTINGUISHED POLISH REFUGEE.—On Sunday last the mortal remains of General Albert Darosz, who served in the Polish army in the year 1831, during the struggles for the independence of Poland against the power of Russia, were consigned to their last resting place in a vault at Highgate Cemetery; on which occasion there was a very numerous attendance, comprising Poles, Italians, Frenchmen, and Hungarians, as the deceased was highly respected.

GIFT FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia has conferred a tribute to the talent of Mr. George Fowler, a rope-maker, of Millwall, for his inventions and improvements in the machinery used in the manufacture of the several descriptions of rope, and likewise for the advice and assistance he rendered in the establishment of the Imperial Government's rope walks at Cronstätt. Mr. Fowler attended at the Russian Embassy, Hayhill, and was presented by the Russian Ambassador, by order of his Imperial Majesty, with a valuable gold repeater, made by Dent, the cases are splendidly chased and engraved, and bear a suitable inscription.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON DOUGLAS, Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, Earl of Angus, Arran, and Lanark, Lord Hamilton, Avon, Polmont, Mackenzie, Innerdale, Abernethy, and Jedburgh Forest, in the peerage of Scotland; Duke of Brandon and Baron of Dutton in the peerage of England; Premier Peer of Scotland, Duke of Châtelherault in France, Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood House, and a Knight of the Garter, was the elder son of Archibald, the ninth Duke, by his wife, Harriet, daughter of

Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway: he was born the 3rd October, 1767. His youth, after the period of education, he spent in Italy: he there acquired considerable taste, experience, and judgment in the fine arts; and throughout his long subsequent life he was a warm patron of art and of every artist who sought his aid. He first bore the courtesy title of Marquis of Douglas; and as such held a seat in the House of Commons for four years. He was returned for the ancient borough of Lancaster, in 1802, jointly with Sir John Dent, defeating Mr. Fenton Cawthorne by a majority of 260. His career in the House of Commons closed on the 25th of May, 1806, when he was appointed British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in which capacity he remained at the Court of Russia till the month of July, 1812. Immediately before Lord Douglas proceeded to St. Petersburg he was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. On the 4th of November in the same year (1806), he was called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Dutton.

On the 16th February, 1816, he succeeded his father as tenth Duke. His Grace filled the office of High Steward at the coronations respectively of William IV. and her present Majesty. He was elected a Knight of the Garter in the year 1836. In politics his Grace was a Whig, and always held firmly to his principles. He avowed himself a Liberal in times when being so brought bad odium and suspicion. His high and honourable character, and his benevolent disposition, gained him general popularity. A trait of his private generosity deserves to be here recorded. His father had left all his personal property to his daughter, the Duchess of Somerset, to the exclusion of his younger son, the late Lord Archibald Hamilton, a man well known in public life and long a member of the House of Commons. The Duke, on being informed of this, immediately presented his brother with £20,000. The Duke's eldest sister was Lady Anne Hamilton, the well-known confidential friend and companion, throughout her trials and troubles, of Queen Caroline, the unfortunate consort of George IV. Some thirty years ago, during the unhappy and unbecoming scene which then agitated the public mind, Lady Anne Hamilton enjoyed no small amount of popularity. She died the 10th of October, 1846.

The Duke of Hamilton married, the 26th April, 1810, Susanna Ruperia, second daughter and coheir of the late eminent author and architectural genius, William Beckford, Esq., of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts, and granddaughter of the William Beckford of Fonthill, who, though never in trade, and the representative of an ancient family, was an Alderman, and twice Lord Mayor of the City of London; and whose abilities and patriotic spirit achieved an honourable and memorable fame. The Duke of Hamilton, by his marriage with this lady (who survives him), has had issue an only daughter, who married, in 1832, Henry Earl of Lincoln, now Duke of Newcastle, but was divorced from his Lordship in 1850; and an only son, his successor, William Alexander Anthony Archibald, the eleventh and present Duke of Hamilton, born February 10th, 1811, who married, 23d February, 1843, the Princess Maria, youngest daughter of the late Charles Louis Frederick, reigning Grand Duke of Baden, by his consort (still surviving), Stephanie de Beauharnais, who was daughter of Claude, Count of Roches-Barillaud, the representative of a younger branch of the Beauharnais family. It is thus that the Duchess of Hamilton is cousin of the late Empress Josephine, and of her grandson, the President of the French Republic.

Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, died on the 17th inst., at his mansion in Portman-square.

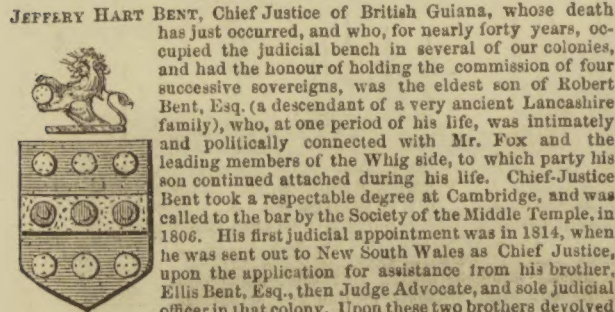
His Grace was the representative of two of the greatest houses in Europe—Douglas and Hamilton: the former by male, the latter by female descent. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the early glory of the Douglasses: if a long line of illustrious ancestors, distinguished by the highest titles of honour, and connected with the most august houses in Christendom, can add importance to a name, there is not one in the empire more dignified than that of Douglas. The family has been connected with the first nobles of Scotland, England, and France, and it has intermarried no less than eleven times with the Royal houses of Scotland, and once with that of England. The martial and chivalrous spirit of the race is proverbial—

The Douglasses were heroes every age.

The Hamiltons were second only to the Douglasses in historic eminence. By the marriage of Sir James Hamilton, sixth Lord of Cadzow, with the Princess Mary, daughter of King James II., his descendants became next heirs to the Crown of Scotland.

Hamilton Palace was made, by the taste of the nobleman whose death we are recording, one of the noblest residences in Europe; and it probably contains a greater collection of precious curiosities and rare works of art than the abode of any man under the rank of a Sovereign. In what is really solidly valuable, it far surpasses Chatsworth as it is, and Stowe as it was. But the collection at Hamilton was the great work of the late Duke's long lifetime; and is the result of his exquisite taste, varied learning, vast wealth, and anxious search. The surrounding park is of great extent and diversified beauty: on one side it is bounded by the fall sweep of the broad and majestic Clyde; while, at the distance of about two miles from the palace, it is intersected by the river Ewan, which runs between two lofty and precipitous banks, dividing the hill crowned by the Château of Châtelherault from the grand old forest of Cadzow, the ancient residence of the family during the first centuries of its existence in Scotland.

CHIEF JUSTICE BENT.



JEFFERY HART BENT, Chief Justice of British Guiana, whose death has just occurred, and who, for nearly forty years, occupied the judicial bench in several of our colonies, and had the honour of holding the commission of four successive sovereigns, was the eldest son of Robert Bent, Esq. (a descendant of a very ancient Lancashire family), who, at one period of his life, was intimately and politically connected with Mr. Fox and the leading members of the Whig side, to which party his son continued attached during his life. Chief-Justice Bent took a respectable degree at Cambridge, and was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, in 1806. His first judicial appointment was in 1814, when he was sent out to New South Wales as Chief Justice, upon the application for assistance from his brother, Ellis Bent, Esq., then Judge Advocate, and sole judicial officer in that colony. Upon these two brothers devolved the entire task of modelling the judicial system of the then infant colony; and to Mr. Ellis Bent must be attributed the credit of its first legal constitution. Mr. Ellis Bent finally sunk under the labours he had to undergo and the difficulties he had to encounter; and, upon his death, his brother, the Chief Justice, returned home. In 1819, or 1820, Mr. Bent was appointed Chief Justice of Grenada; and from that period to the time of his death, with the exception of two years' leave of absence, he continued to reside in the West Indies, in the exercise of his high legal functions. His last appointment was Chief Justice of British Guiana, which he obtained in 1836. During the lengthened period of thirty-two years he established for himself throughout the entire of our West India colonies, the very highest reputation as a sound constitutional lawyer and an independent and upright judge. While Chief Justice of Grenada, he carried out many useful legal reforms, and acquired great and deserved popularity from the stand he made against the interference of the Governor and Council with the liberty of the subject and the independence of the Bench. He was, in consequence, suspended by the then Governor. After a lapse of three years, and a lengthened investigation before the Privy Council, the Chief Justice's conduct was fully vindicated and approved of, and the colonial authorities were directed to reinstate him, and pay the arrears of his salary, amounting to £3000. These arrears, however, he never succeeded in getting.

Chief Justice Bent was uncle to the Right Rev. Robert Bent Knox, D.D., present Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore; his Lordship's father, the Hon. Charles Knox, late Archbishop of Armagh, having married the Chief Justice's sister. The Chief Justice, through his mother, who was of the Hart family, claimed descent from Lord Cheney.

DR. HERBERT MAYO.

This gentleman, a distinguished member of the medical profession, and the author of some popular and esteemed works on medical science, was formerly senior surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and Professor of Physiology at King's College, London. He wrote, among other books, the following:—"Outlines of Human Pathology and Physiology," the "Philosophy of Living," and a well-known work on the truths contained in popular superstitions. His death occurred on the 15th inst., at Bad-Welbach, near Mayence, on the Rhine.

WILLS.

The will of Silvestre de Souza Telles, a merchant of Lisbon, was proved in the Prerogative Will Court on the 11th of August, by his widow, Donna Leopoldina de Souza Telles, the sole executrix, the property in this country being estimated at £25,000. Having no children, he has left to his grandson, who resided with him, a large amount of his property, and has bequeathed liberally to Catholic charities; he directed that he might be conveyed to the grave by men three abreast, from the mendicity almshouses, who shall be paid, and a distribution of alms made to all poor persons present thereof; 100 masses to be said for his soul in the presence of his body, both on the day of his death and interment, 300 rees being given for each mass; and, in continuation, 500 masses for his soul, 100 for his father, 100 for his mother, and 100 for all his other relations, 200 rees being given at each mass.

The late Lord Wenlock's will has just been proved in London; his Lordship having died possessed of personal property in this country amounting to £45,000. The will had been first proved in York, at the early part of this month (August), and was respectively granted to the Baroness Wenlock, his relict, to whom is left the residue of the personality; and at her demise the two younger sons and the daughter are to receive each an annuity from the estates of Sillingfleet and Kelfield. The present Baron holds the estates of Wheldrake and Ewerick, and on his heirs is entailed all other real estate, whether acquired by profession or purchase.

LARGE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS are left under the will of the late Miss Abigail Pratton, formerly of the New-road, Marylebone, but lately of Pembroke Villas, Baywater, which will be paid to the following institutions on the demise of the annuitants under the will:—To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel amongst the Jews, £2000; Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, £1000; Society for Maintaining and Educating Orphans of Clergymen, St. John's-wood, £1000; Vicar and Churchwardens, for the Poor, of Stendon, Herts, £1000; Metropolitan Churches Fund, £500; Colonial Church Society, £300; Church Missionary Society, £300; Shipwrecked Mariners' Friend Society, £300; St. Pancras Female Charity School, £200; Brompton Hospital for cure of Consumption, £200; Society for Enlargement and Building of Churches, £200; Lying-in Hospital, Lisson-grove, £100; Mendicity Society, £100; Episcopal Floating Church on the river Thames, £100; Prayer-book and Homily Society, £100; Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary, Margate, £100; Blue-coat School, Westminster, £100; North London University Hospital, £100; Bloomsbury Dispensary, £50; and to St. Pancras General Dispensary, £50. The residue of her property is to be divided in moieties, one to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, the other to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, for the poor Widows and Sons of Clergymen. The personal estate paid a duty on £35,000.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE NEW CONVOCATION.—The returns of the New Convocation have not yet all been received, and in many instances, where the Bishop has to select from those returned one or more to sit in the Convocation, we have not yet heard the final result. We shall print the list as soon as it is complete.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories*: The Hon. and Rev. G. Colborne, to Ditchingham, Devon. The Rev. Charles Francis Catterback, to Oze-worth, Gloucestershire. The Rev. J. Farquhar, to Lanthwy-Skerrid, Monmouthshire. The Rev. H. J. Hutton, to Stoke Rivers, Devon. The Rev. F. E. Long, to Priors Portion, Tiverton, Devon. The Rev. Wm. Hardman Molincaux, to Elmst, Suffolk. The Rev. H. Nanney, to Kirby, with the vicarage of Sarby annexed, both in the county of Lincoln. The Rev. F. Thorpe, to Burton Overy, Leicestershire. The Rev. W. F. Wood, to Saddington, Leicestershire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. G. H. Bell, to Llantrissant with Perihely, Monmouthshire. The Rev. C. S. Caffin, to Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent. The Rev. R. Cooper, to Rushall, Norfolk. The Rev. J. Jones, to Nevron, with Kilgwin, Pembrokeshire. The Rev. F. Neale, to Wootton, Beds. The Rev. J. N. White, to Stalham, Norfolk. The Rev. George Griffith Williams, to Llanynyd, Carmarthenshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. William Morrell Lawson, and Mrs. Lawson, on the retirement of the former from the incumbency of Moseley Chapel, near Birmingham, from the congregation; the Rev. T. Scott, rector of Wapenhall, Northamptonshire, from the inhabitants; the Rev. Joseph Deans, vicar of Melbourn, from the Sunday-school teachers of his parish; the Rev. J. C. Wood, curate of St. James's Church, Accrington, from the members of the female Bible class; the Rev. Harry Farr Yeatman, rector of Sock-Gayland, Dorset, from his friends.

NEW CHURCHES IN LAMBETH.—It is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to erect two new churches in the extensive parish of Lambeth, one to the south of Upper Stamford-street—probably in Thomas-street—to be dedicated to St. Andrew; and another in the immediate neighbourhood of the Victoria Theatre, probably in Gibson-street. In both cases temporary churches have been erected for the ecclesiastical districts assigned, and clergymen appointed as incumbents. Liberal contributions have been made in aid of the erection of the proposed churches.

The Rev. John C. Miller, M.A., Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, has been appointed to an honorary canonry in the cathedral church of Worcester, by the Lord Bishop of that diocese.

An address, signed by the churchwardens and 780 inhabitants of St. Margaret's, Barking, Essex, has been presented to the Rev. Charles Henry Lipscomb, testifying their sincere regret that the rev. gentleman was about to be separated from them after having officiated at their church for a period of five years, during which his diligent, humane, and charitable execution of his sacred duties excited the gratitude and admiration of all.

The *Essex Gazette* says that the Right Rev. William Rowe Lyall, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, and Rector of Great Chart, has been seized with paralysis.

The Convocation of the Clergy for the province of Canterbury was duly prorogued on the 21st inst., by the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, pursuant to the Royal writ, until Friday, the 23d day of October.

CLERGYMEN OF COLOUR.—We read the following in the *Union*:—"A very rare occurrence in the annals of the Church of France took place on Sunday last, being Assumption Day, in the church of Notre-Dame des Victoires. Mgr. Pallegoix, Bishop of Siam, officiated, and was assisted by the Very Reverend Father Santa Maria, a negro of the kingdom of Congo, who having been bought as a slave in the market of Alexandria by an Italian priest, has since taken holy orders, and is now on his way to his own country, in order to spread the light of faith among his brethren there. M. Lacombe, a young priest of the Seminaire du St. Esprit, and the son of a noble family of the kingdom of Greece, officiated as deacon. M. Mikalowitz, distinguished both for his virtues and talents, who, after having miraculously escaped from Siberia, where he was kept in irons, the marks of which he still bears, has sought a refuge in the above-mentioned privileged church, officiated as archdeacon. Thus, on that velvet throne, surmounted by a rich canopy adorned with white plumes, were assembled the churches of Europe, Asia, and Africa; and, but for a mistake, the church of America would have had its representative. At the foot of the pontifical chair sat two young negro children in the costume of their country, who, by their simple and modest demeanour, added to the general edification. The fête will be long remembered with pleasure by the inhabitants of that parish."

SUPERSTITION.—The belief in sorcerers still exists in the country districts of Galicia, and a singular instance of it occurred a few days ago. An inn-keeper of Jaroslowitz had his horse stolen, and laid a complaint before the judge of the village, one Ivan Kubel. This man immediately went to a peasant named Tablitz, who possesses great reputation in the neighbourhood as a sorcerer. "Who stole the horse?" said the judge. The sorcerer reflected for a few moments, and then said, "It is the peasant Wurber." Without more ado the judge had Wurber arrested, and condemned him offhand to receive one hundred and twenty blows from a stout stick. The castigation was duly administered by four stout labourers. A complaint was subsequently laid before the superior authorities, and the sorcerer, the judge, and the four men who executed the sentence were arrested, and are to be brought to trial. Wurber, the accused, enjoys a high character for honesty, and possesses so much property as to render it very unlikely that he would steal.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—A poor woman, residing in the parish of Llansannan, had occasion, one of the last few days, to leave her home and her two children for a short time. During her absence a pig entered the kite's den, got at the youngest child (an infant in the cradle, and ate the flesh off one side of its face, as well as otherwise dreadfully mangle it. It is supposed that the little sufferer endeavoured to beat off the pig with its hand, the fingers of which had partly been eaten off.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ORANGE PROCESSION AT LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday last, fifteen respectable-looking men, who had been out on bail, were placed at the bar of the Assize Court of Liverpool, charged before Lord Campbell, with having unlawfully and riotously assembled on the 12th inst., for the purposes of an Orange procession. In a former Number of our Paper we noticed the fact of the meeting of a large body of Orangemen on this day in question, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Aughrim, in Ireland, notwithstanding the Mayor had warned them by proclamation of the illegality of the intended procession. A large force of police patrolled the town on the morning of the 12th, and, by their persuasions and imposing appearance, aided by a deluge of rain, most of the Orangemen were induced to desist from their intention. A great number, who assembled near the monument of King William III., in the London road, refused to disperse on the warning of the police; and eventually many of them, including the prisoners, were taken into custody. On searching them some were found armed with loaded pistols, and with other weapons. Lord Chief Justice Campbell suggested that the prisoners should plead guilty. He said he had no hesitation in declaring that the processions were illegal, and always had been by the common law. The whole of the prisoners, with the exception of Thomas Nevill, who, it appeared from the statement of his counsel (Mr. Monk), was not armed on the occasion, pleaded "Guilty." Nevill was at once discharged, and the others were also allowed to depart on entering into their own recognizances. Most of the Orangemen appeared adorned with the colours of their order. It was with much reluctance, and solely on the advice of the Lord Chief Justice, that they pleaded guilty.

THE WRECKERS AT THE NORE.—An investigation of considerable importance, arising out of the recent attack of the Southend boatmen upon the wreck of the *Renown*, was brought to a close on Saturday last, the 19th inst., after three entire days' duration. The proceedings were opened in the magistrates' room at Rochford, when the leaders of the alleged wreckers were brought up on a summons, which had been issued at the instance of the owners and underwriters of the wrecked schooner. Their names are Henry Childs, master of the *New Dart*; John Jemson, master of the *William*, of Southend; William Frost, master of the *Assistance*; Abraham Robinson, master of the *Hamburgh*; George Myall, of the *New Dart*; William Robinson, master of the *Susannah*; and William Robinson, master of the *Four Brothers*; and they were severally charged with committing the double offence of having, on the night of the 24th of July, "wrongfully carried away certain large quantities of stores and property from a stranded ship called the *Renown*, then lying wrecked on the Nore Sand;" and "forcibly entering on board the vessel *Renown*, without leave or consent of the persons in charge thereof." The bench comprised the Rev. T. S. Scruton, chairman; the Rev. Dr. Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, in Scotland; Mr. Daniel Scruton, deputy-lieutenant of the county; the Rev. Calcutta White; and Mr. Jones Tabor. The examination excited a vast amount of interest, as was evidenced by the crowded state of the court. Mr. Henry Horn, barrister of the Home Circuit, with Mr. Morgan, attorney of Maidstone, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Pelham, the London attorney, in conjunction with Mr. Wood, of Rochford, appeared for the defendants. A considerable body of evidence having been given on both sides, the Court was cleared, and after some deliberation, the Rev. Mr. Scruton (the chairman), in a brief address, acquitted the defendants of the first charge,—that they had wrongfully carried away cargo. On the second complaint, however, the bench were unanimously of opinion that it had been proved, and that they had entered on board the vessel without the leave or permission of the persons in charge. They, therefore, sentenced each of them to pay a fine of £5, or be imprisoned one month. He trusted that the lenient course the bench had taken would not be lost sight of, and that it would act as a warning to the men to be more cautious for the future in boarding vessels against the will of those in charge. Notice of appeal to the Quarter Sessions has been given by Mr. Pelham and Mr. Wood against the decision of the magistrates at Rochford Petty Sessions, in behalf of the defendants. Acting under the direction of their solicitors, they refused to pay the penalty of £5 imposed.

A CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—In the previous Number of our Paper, we noticed the fact of the Rev. James Nisbett, recently the curate of Shrawley, in the county of Worcester, having been charged before the magistrates of the Worcester police-court, by Mr. Hughes, a solicitor, with a forgery of a bill of exchange for £300, purporting to have been drawn by "Richard Mitchell" in favour of the prisoner, accepted by the latter, and made payable at Messrs. Scott and Co., bankers, Cavendish-square, London. On Monday evening the Rev. James Nisbett, who was remanded from last week, was again brought up before the supplementary magistrate, Mr. Sidebottom, when evidence was gone into to show that there was no such person as Richard Mitchell in the goods department of the Nine Elms station of the South-Western Railway Company, as was alleged. The whole of the depositions having been read over, and the prisoner having declined to enter into his defence on that occasion, he was fully committed to take his trial at the next assizes for the city of Worcester for forging and uttering the bill of exchange for £300, to Mr. Hughes.

FRAUDS UPON EMIGRANTS.—In the Sheriff's Court of Liverpool on Saturday last before Mr. B.ias, Q.C., Thomas Jones and Williams Williams, were found guilty of defrauding three intending emigrants of various sums of money, upon the pretence that they were passenger agents for Australia, advertising themselves as such in several of the provincial papers. The prisoners were sentenced to be each imprisoned six months, with hard labour.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A SOLICITOR.—On Saturday last a Mr. William Cooper Robinson, an attorney of hitherto highly respectable repute, pursuing his profession in Parliament-street, in Hull, was arrested on Saturday last, on a charge of having forged an I.O.U. for £1000. The name of the party whose name it is alleged was forged was that of Mr. Prickett, who is the mortgagee of certain property in Hull. On Tuesday the magistrates decided to commit the prisoner to the borough sessions, and stated that they would allow bail, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

"THE LAW'S DELAY."—CHANCERY EXPERIENCE.—The cause of "Beckford v. Jasper," begun above a hundred years ago, is now in a fair way of being wound up. The original plaintiff was Thomas Beckford, executor of one James Pope, a merchant, in Madeira, and Edward Jasper, also a merchant, as the original defendant. Jasper owed Pope £10,000, and Pope died in 1743, and in 1748 Beckford, his executor, filed this bill against Jasper, who died before he could put in an answer. The suit was revived against Jasper's executors, and in 1753 the cause was heard before Lord Chancellor Hardwick, and referred to the Master to take accounts. In 1764 and 1772 further proceedings were taken, and £630 in Bank Stock and £555 were lodged to the credit of the cause, which then slept until 1851, when Mr. J. D. Wadham obtained administration to Pope, the original testator, and revived the bill against Jasper's representatives. The funds to the credit of the cause had, by accumulation of dividends, bonuses, &c., amounted to £70,000. Wadham had to take out administration to five intermediate estates, and to pay £778 for the stamp duties. The case is now wound up by an order to pay the costs of all parties out of the funds in court, and to share the remainder according to the respective rights of the claimants.

ROBBERY OF PAPER FROM THE WAR-OFFICE.—William Clout, and William Dowling, labourers, were charged before Mr. Henry, the magistrate of Bow-street police-office, on Wednesday, with stealing a quantity of stationery and printed papers from the War-office, where they had been employed; and Mr. W. C. Bassell, cheesemonger, of 24, York-street, Westminster, and Mr. John Ladd, of 2, Palace-street, Finsbury, a retired tradesman, were charged as receivers of the stolen property. After a lengthened inquiry, in which it was stated that a cart-load of this paper had been traced by the police, the case was remanded for a week, but Ladd and Bassell were alone permitted to put in bail for their re-appearance when called on.

At Bow-street police-office, on Wednesday, Thomas Gill Phibbs, son of a respectable tradesman, was charged before Mr. Henry by his father with embezzlement. The prosecutor, who appeared much affected, stated that the prisoner had frequently taken his money, and lost it at betting-houses and at betting-offices. He was a good workman, and thought he could not be done without. The magistrate remanded him for a week, and refused to admit him to bail.

On Saturday last, the visiting justices of the county gaol of Appleby, after a patient inquiry into the conduct of some of the prisoners on the previous Thursday, who had committed a gross outrage on the turnkey, with a view to their escape from the gaol, sentenced two of the prisoners—namely, Moore and Thexton, who had been convicted of felony—to be kept in irons, and the latter to be flogged. The other transport prisoners taking part in the conspiracy were ordered to be continued in close confinement. Isaac Bird, the turnkey, would most probably have been murdered on the occasion, but for the precautionary measures he had adopted previous to the commission of the outrage in question, in consequence of having received a hint that there was such a conspiracy on foot.

METROPOLITAN LAW ASSOCIATION.—A second number of the circular issued by the committee of this association, is devoted to the alterations which have been effected in the law during the present session. After discussing the principal amendments, the committee state that [they have still some fear that the wholly insufficient number of judges provided for bringing the new practice into operation may cause some confusion in the business of the Court, and that thus the practice may become discredited before it has had a fair trial. The committee, therefore, felt it to be their duty to call the attention of both Houses of Parliament to this, and prepared a clause for increasing the number of judges, which was moved in committee in the House of Commons, but rejected.

REWARD OF MERITORIOUS SERVICES.—A few days since in the presence of the Police Commissioners, Police-constables Bushbridge and Alexander, of the G division, received from Mr. Levy, of the Red Lion Tavern, City-road, a very handsome acknowledgment of the important service they had rendered on the night of the 11th of March, when his premises were almost entirely destroyed by fire. On that occasion Bushbridge rushed up stairs through the flames, at the imminent risk of his own life, to the bed-chamber, and succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Levy and her three children from destruction. To him was presented a silver watch, with an inscription to the effect, that it was a mark of respect for his courageous conduct in saving the lives of Mrs. Levy and her children. To the other constable Alexander a silver snuff-box was given, with an appropriate inscription for his vigilance in the timely discovery of the fire.



THE ENCAMPMENT AT SIX-MILE BRIDGE, CLARE.

THE RECENT FATAL ELECTION RIOT AT SIX-MILE BRIDGE, CLARE, IRELAND.

THE fatal riot between the peasantry and the military, which took place on the 22d of July last, during the recent election for the county of Clare, at one of the polling-places for the county, the village of Six-mile Bridge, on the borders of Limerick, has led to a lengthened investigation before the Coroner and a jury of seventeen persons, which was brought to a close last week.

The riot arose out of an attempt of a large body of the peasantry to rescue from the custody of a party of soldiers of the 31st Regiment of Foot, a number of voters who were being thus brought to the poll under military escort, to prevent their being tampered with by the priests or their fellow-religionist electors, who, indifferent to all apprehensions on the score of their landlords' disapproval, were voting and exerting themselves generally in favour of the Liberal candidates. The military escort, as it entered the village of Six-mile Bridge on the morning of the election, was closely pressed upon by the peasantry, and, as it is alleged, stones were thrown, some of the soldiers knocked down; and the attitude of the people was altogether of so menacing a character, that the soldiers, who in the *milice* became separated both from their officers and Mr. J. C. Delmege, the magistrate in command, fired, as it would appear, without orders, and, as they themselves allege, in self-defence. The result was that six men were killed upon the spot and that several were wounded, one of whom has since died. At the coroner's inquest, the result of which we noticed in our late edition of last week, strong party feeling was exhibited on both sides, and the evidence was of a very contradictory character, some of it tending to exonerate the soldiers altogether, and to throw the blame of it upon two Roman Catholic priests, the Rev. Messrs. Burke and Clune, who were present at the riot; while, on the other hand, there was evidence tending to show that the firing of the soldiers was unprovoked. This version of the case was that which obtained the credence of the jury, the majority of whom (12) returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Mr. John C. Delmege, J.P., the magistrate who commanded the escort, and the follow-

ing soldiers of the 31st Regiment, viz.:—John Gleeson, James Postings, William Barnes, John Thompson, John Dwyer, James Sharpe, Thomas Clarke, and John Carter. The minority of the jury (5) were for acquitting Mr. Delmege, and returning a verdict of "Manslaughter" against certain soldiers whose persons were not identified. However, this latter, being nothing more than an opinion of the minority, had no effect upon the verdict. The soldiers and Mr. Delmege have since been lodged in Ennis gaol, to await their trial, bail for their future appearance at the assizes having been rejected by the Coroner.

During the investigation of the coroner's inquest, which lasted nearly three weeks, a large body of military belonging to different regiments, together with the soldiers of the 31st Regiment, who were implicated in the charge, and some constabulary, were encamped in a field adjoining the village of Six-mile Bridge (see Illustration); and immediately on the verdict being announced, the above-named soldiers were taken into custody, and marched off to Ennis gaol. The following morning the tents of the encampment were struck, and the various detachments marched off to their different quarters.

The law officers who have appeared in defence of the soldiers during the inquest are taking steps to have the Rev. Messrs. Burke and Clune, the two priests above referred to, prosecuted on a charge which they say they can prove against those clergymen; viz. "of wilfully and mali-

ciously inciting, on the 22d of July last, the people to a riotous assemblage and attack on her Majesty's troops in the execution of their duty;" and they are also endeavouring to have the soldiers and Mr. Delmege liberated on bail; but nothing definite in respect to either of these matters has yet transpired.

THE NEWCASTLE SCREW COLLIER, "JOHN BOWES."

THE first experiment of the carriage of coals by iron steamers has just been accomplished with perfect success by the *John Bowes*, a new iron screw collier, just constructed by Messrs. Palmer, Brothers, and Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the launch of which vessel was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of July 17. The result of this first trial has proved that ere long we shall see the coasting trade performed by screw steamers, and thus prevent the encroachment now being made by railways upon the coasting trade.

The change effected by means of steam as an auxiliary power is truly surprising. Thus the *John Bowes* commenced loading her cargo of 540 tons of coals at Sunderland on a Wednesday at noon, to enable her to sail by midnight; and she completed her passage from thence to the collier docks attached to the East and West India Dock Railway, at Blackwall, in 48 hours, working only at half speed, in consequence of the newness of her engine. By means of the hydraulic cranes erected at the dock her large cargo was discharged into railway trucks in the incredibly short time of 18 hours, thus enabling her to leave the dock for the return voyage on Saturday night.

Another facility for dispatch has been secured by the application of water ballast, instead of the costly operation of the usual mode of ballasting.

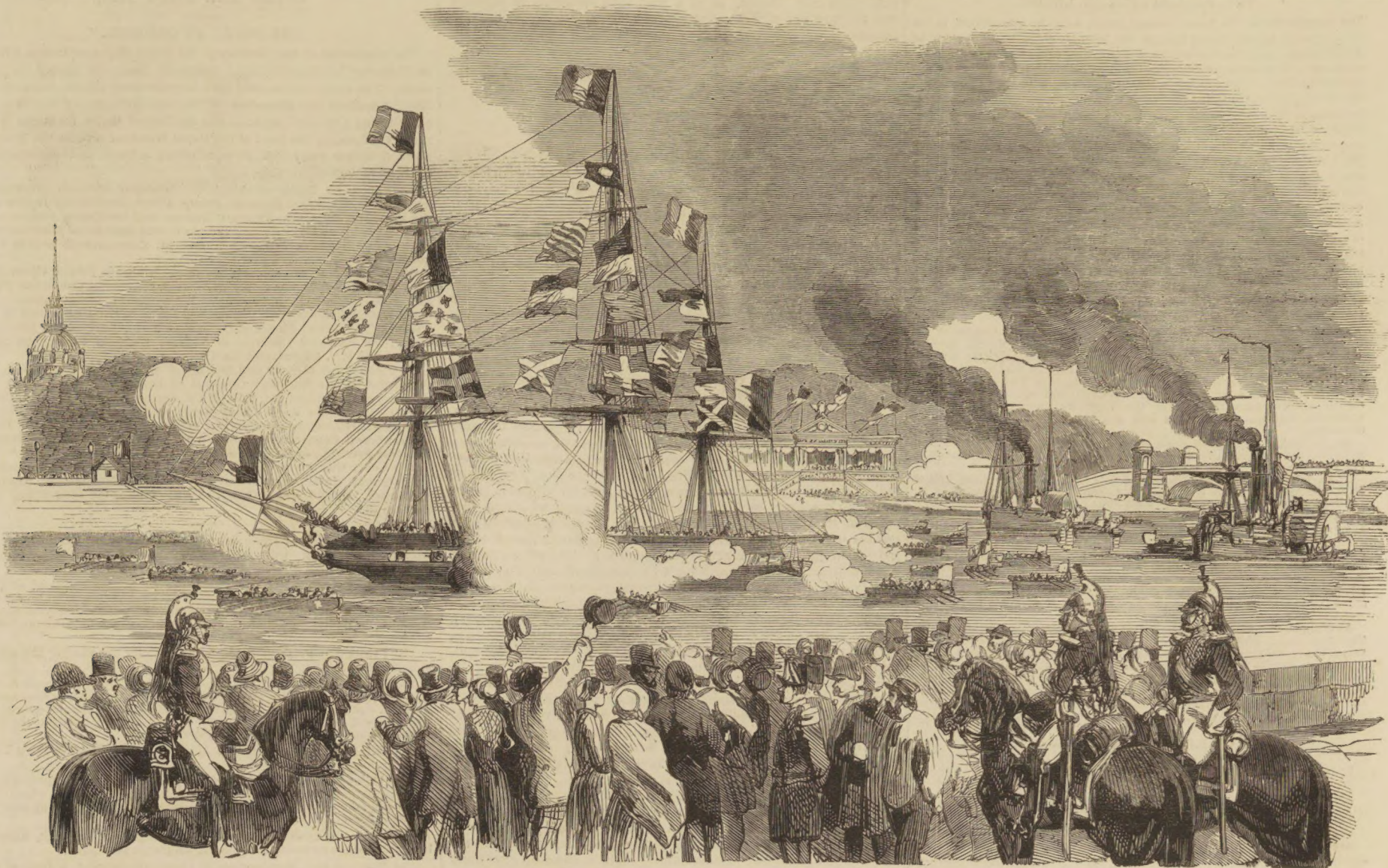
The old colliers, which, upon an average, have not more than half the capacity, require upwards of a month to effect the voyage, which has been accomplished by this steam-vessel in less than a week. The coals thus delivered will be conveyed by the West India Docks and Birmingham Junction Railway, and deposited in *dépôts* so constructed as to screen the coals and shoot them into sacks without manual labour, the coals being by such expeditious means taken from the pit to the consumer's store in the short space of four days. This expedition must necessarily secure reduction of price. Irrespective, however, of these advantages, the improvements will be the means of introducing a superior class of vessels into our coasting trade.



SCENE OF THE RIOT AT SIX-MILE BRIDGE.



ARRIVAL OF THE "JOHN BOWES" SCREW STEAMER IN THE COLLIER DOCK OF THE EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK RAILWAY.



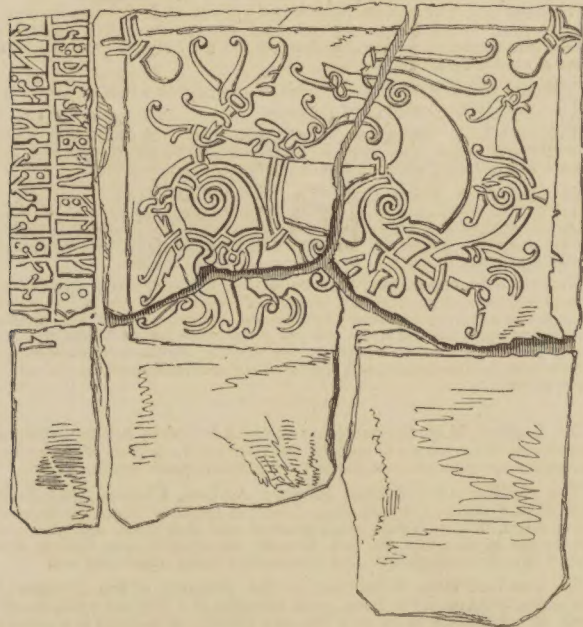
THE NAVAL COMBAT ON THE SEINE, AT PARIS.

ANCIENT STONE FOUND IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Clapham Park, August, 1852.

THINKING it may interest some of your antiquarian subscribers, I send you herewith the transfer of a rubbing taken from a sculptured



ANCIENT SLAB FOUND IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

slab, of ancient date, recently exhumed during the excavations for Messrs. Cook's new warehouses, on the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard. It was discovered at a depth of about 25 feet from the surface, and appears to have formed a grave-stone or landmark, the lower part having been bedded in the ground and only roughly hewn, whilst the remainder of the slab is neatly squared.

The material is a rather friable cölite, probably Bath. The dimensions, when complete, were 1 foot 10½ inches wide by 2 feet 4½ inches long; 10½ inches of the lower part being buried in the soil; the thickness was 4 inches at the upper, and 5 inches at the lower, imbedded, and roughly finished end. The exact size of the sunk panel containing the sculpture is 18½ inches by 13½ inches.

The faces of the sculpture itself are flat, and come up to the general surface plane of the slab; the interstices are sunk out to a depth of barely ½ of an inch, giving of course a relief to that amount.

The whole of the sculpture had received a coating of deep indigo-coloured paint, still very evident in places; slight traces of red are also visible, but are possibly stains of iron oxide.

The extraordinary figure of the animal filling the panel will be understood by the drawing. I would call attention particularly to the horned head and spurred claws, the combination of which seems eminently fantastic. A smaller head on the model of the principal one will be observed towards the upper right hand of the panel. The meaning of the scrolls and details surrounding the main figure I am quite at a loss to conjecture. The whole composition looks very mythologic, or possibly heraldic.

The only inscription is found on the left-hand edge of the slab, and extends from the top to a little below the bottom of the sculpture panel. A transcript is appended to the front view of the monument. The characters, which are Runic, are deeply incised; and indicate great antiquity of execution for the relic.

The slab was, I believe, broken in excavating, and the missing portion in the left-hand lower corner (which would have been all below the ground line) was thrown into one of the concrete trenches.

I have directed a cast to be made of the slab as it exists, which I shall take the liberty of forwarding to the Society of Antiquaries, on their re-assembling, conceiving that a double interest attaches to national monuments of an archaic age when discovered in the most ancient portions of our metropolis.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. KNOWLES, Jun.

THE PARIS FETES.—NAVAL COMBAT ON THE SEINE.

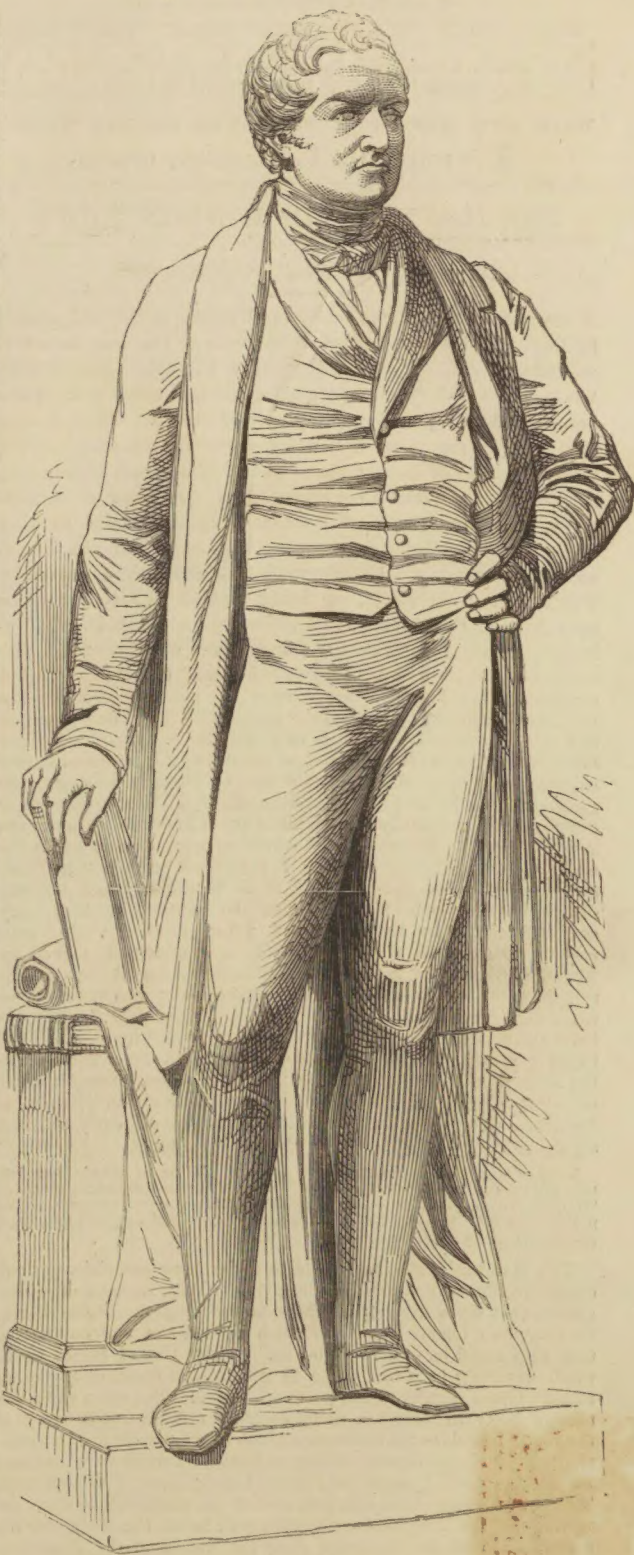
THIS mimic fight was fully detailed in our Journal of last week, at pages 142 and 143. We now engrave the scene with the gaily-decked frigate, *La Ville de Paris*, and the two attacking steamers; the Havre long boats; part of the Quai parapets, and the spire of the Invalides above; the President's splendidly decorated tribune on the Quai D'Orsay, &c., with the buis episodes of the sham fight.

DEPARTURE OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP FROM BARNSTAPLE.

On the 18th instant the first vessel ever fitted out at Barnstaple as an emigrant ship was towed down the river, with a number of her passengers on board, and anchored in Appledore Pool, previous to sailing for Liverpool, where she has since proceeded, to take in the remainder of her complement. The new vessel is a clipper ship, named the *Lady Ebrington*, built by Mr. John Westacott, of Barnstaple, and commanded by Captain George Harris. She classes A. 1 for fourteen years, at Lloyd's, and her registered tonnage is 400 tons. She is one of several vessels that have recently been built by Mr. Westacott, from models by Mr. Norman of Liverpool, and is pronounced by competent judges to be both in model and finish a very beautiful specimen of ship building. An immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness the departure of the ship and passengers from Barnstaple, thronging the piers and opposite banks of the river, and several rounds of artillery were fired in honour of the event. A large party of gentlemen breakfasted in her saloon after the ship came to an anchor in the pool. The *Lady Ebrington* is understood to be the first of a line of ships to be built for the North Devon Shipping Company.



DEPARTURE OF THE "LADY EBRINGTON" EMIGRANT SHIP FROM BARNSTAPLE.



STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, AT LEEDS: BEHNES, SCULPTOR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE PEEL STATUE IN LEEDS.

The inauguration of the bronze colossal statue, raised by subscription, to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, in the borough of Leeds, took place on Friday evening, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The site is an open angle, between the Court-house, the Coloured Cloth Hall, and the Commercial Buildings. The sculptor is Mr. Behnes, who, it is said, has received £1500 out of the £1750 which were subscribed in Leeds for the purposes of the testimonial. The design of the statue is good, and the likeness faithful. The right hon. baronet is represented as addressing the House of Commons, his left arm resting on his hip, and his right holding a roll of paper. The figure is 8 feet 6 inches high, and was cast in one solid piece at the works of Mr. F. Robinson, in Pimlico. It is the first instance in which so large a piece of workmanship has been moulded in one entire mass, and the experiment has been highly successful. The base of the pedestal on which the statue is placed is of grey Aberdeen granite, and the shaft and mouldings of red Aberdeen granite, finely dressed, but not polished. The only inscription is the word "Peel," engraved in simple characters on the shaft. The summit of the pedestal is 11 feet 6 inches in height, and has been erected upon a foundation of 6 feet of concrete and 2 feet 6 inches of ordinary masonry. The area of the base is 12 feet by 10 feet 6 inches. The weight of the masonry is 27½ tons, and of the statue 2 tons, the total measurement of solid masonry being 275 cubic feet.

At twelve o'clock a procession from the Court-house (headed by Mr. Read, the chief constable), of the chairman of the committee (Mr. W. Beckett, M.P.), the Mayor (Mr. J. H. Shaw) and corporation, the sculptor (Mr. Behnes), the committee, the borough magistrates, and the invited friends, having arrived at the site, a flourish of trumpets was sounded, a flag was hoisted on the top of the Court-house, a salute of artillery was fired, and amidst the enlivening strains of music from the band of the Yorkshire Hussars, the statue was uncovered, and was saluted by a loud and prolonged cheer from the vast concourse.

Mr. W. Beckett, M.P., then advanced to the front of a temporary platform adjoining, and delivered the inauguration address, in which he reviewed in eulogistic terms the political career of the late Sir R. Peel.

Amongst the gentlemen who were present on the occasion were the Earl of Harwood, Mr. J. H. Shaw (the Mayor of Leeds), Mr. Edmund Denison, M.P., Sir George Goodham, M.P., Rev. Dr. Hook (Vicar of Leeds), Lord West, Major Stuart, Captain Albany, Lieutenant Tinley, Captain Fitzwygram, Dr. Logie, Lieutenant Boothby, Captain Featherstone, R.N., Captain Ward, &c.

In the afternoon a large party of the nobility, gentry, manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen partook of a sumptuous banquet in the Music-hall in honour of the occasion—Mr. Beckett, M.P., in the chair—at which various appropriate toasts and speeches were delivered; among them, "The immortal memory of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel," which was drunk in solemn silence.

At MONTROSE a similar event took place on the following day (Saturday last). The statue was erected by the subscriptions of the inhabitants; and, after a very able address from Mr. A. Foote, was delivered over in their name to the guardianship of the magistrates and town council, who were present on the occasion. The statue was executed by Handyside Ritchie, of Edinburgh, and is considered a very fine work of art. It stands in the High-street, opposite the house once belonging to the famous Marquis of Montrose.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 29.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30.—Abolition of Slavery Act passed, 1833.
TUESDAY, 31.—John Bunyan died, 1688.
WEDNESDAY, September 1.—St. Giles. Partridge shooting begins.
THURSDAY, 2.—Great Fire of London, 1666, O. S.
FRIDAY, 3.—Battle of Worcester, 1651. Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
SATURDAY, 4.—Riots at Manchester, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 55	2 15	2 35	2 55	3 10	3 30	3 45

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"
IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1852.

A PORTION of the American press and people, aided and abetted for temporary and party purposes by one or two leading American statesmen, seems at present disposed to be pugnacious. Hardly has the great Cod-Fish Question been ended, if ended it be, than a new pretext for squabbling has been discovered. The Lobos, or Seal Islands, lying about forty miles eastward of the coast of Peru, form the subject of the new war of words. When these islands, long neglected, were found to contain large quantities of valuable guano, the Government of Peru at once laid claim to their sovereignty—and being a poor as well as a rapacious and deeply indebted Government, it endeavoured to establish a monopoly. The British Government, on being applied to for information by a body of British merchants interested in the trade, acknowledged that the Peruvian claim was just and well founded. This decision was to some extent popular in England, because the English creditors of the Peruvian Government are not only great in number, but because they are naturally anxious for the often-promised and vainly-expected payment of their dividends. Bondholders are but bondholders; and it does not, of course, signify to them, in that capacity, if their good fortune and that of Peru, in possessing the guano islands, be turned to the disadvantage of all consumers of guano, by the monopoly price which Peru is likely to put upon the article. But the Americans, it would appear, do not admit the right of Peru to these islands. It is alleged on their behalf that they are so far from the mainland as to be the common property of the world; or, if that plea be untenable, that they are American by the right of prior discovery. In support of the second plea, they state, in a document signed by Mr. Webster, that "it is quite probable" that one Benjamin Morrell, jun., the master of a New York schooner, "who visited these islands in 1823, may justly claim to be their discoverer." But this loose assertion, and the looser reasoning founded upon it, all fall to the ground. Geographical works published long previous to the alleged discovery by Benjamin Morrell, jun., mention these islands; and some of them, moreover, make mention of them as Peruvian. One volume, published in London so early as 1705, says—

Los Os is an island in the south sea of America. It lies in the southern latitude of six degrees twenty-four minutes, and is five leagues distant from the main. 'Tis called Lobos de la Mar, to distinguish it from Lobos de la Terra, which lies nearer the main. Lobos or Lovos is the Spanish name for seal, of which there are a great plenty about these islands.

This is of itself sufficient to dispose of the American claim to them on the pretext of prior or first discovery. With regard to the allegation, that these islands are the common property of the world, we only wish, for the sake of British agriculture and commerce, that they could be proved to be so. If the United States could profit anything by a free trade in guano with these, or any other islands, Great Britain would profit still more. But what the loud-talking party in America really desire, is not the free delivery of the Lobos Islands to the commerce of the world, but their appropriation by the United States. As far as British interests are concerned, Peru may as well possess them as the Government of Washington. The acquisition of Great Britain and of the world will be none the worse, and the English bondholders will be all the better, for the continuance of the Peruvian and the defeat of the American claim. But in neither case will this country be drawn into a dispute, though for their own purposes, a noisy section of American

politicians may bluster, as if a war with somebody or anybody was to grow out of these very simple and very intelligible circumstances.

If history be philosophy taught by example, what a lesson may be learnt from Smithfield,

Which, like a toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head:—

the fine old hard pre-eminently British gem, Consistency. It has always been a nuisance. It has, for ages, preserved to itself that character as jealously as if obstinate persistency were the brightest jewel in the civic crown. From the days when it was called a "rude rough place" for bull-fights and man-fights, to those when *Bardolph* bought his master's horses there, and when it was the great Roman Catholic fire-place for roasting heretics, down to the present time—when it tortures its victims by means of ring-droves and spiked goads, or by a subtler destroyer than fire and sword, poisoned air—Smithfield has never been anything else, even by accident, than a nuisance. Like Falstaff's wit, also, it has been not only consistent itself, but is the cause of consistency in others. There are members of the Corporation of London who cling to it with the desperate tenacity of certain wild animals when their meals of offal are in danger. With unswerving constancy they have defended and advocated Smithfield through—not good report, for that never existed—but through evil report: they have battled valiantly against public indignation. In the face of indisputable evidence, they still deny that Smithfield is, or ever has been, a nuisance; but declare, *contra*, that a market for live oxen, calves, sheep, pigs, horses, and donkeys—a market which is a rendezvous for drovers, horse-couplers, knackers, and costermongers; a market which is (because of its confined space) an arena for all sorts of cruelty; a market which congregates around it establishments for slaughtering, gut-spinning, bone-boiling, and fellmongering—that such a market is not detrimental, but improving, to a neighbourhood; that in the intervals of business it forms a charming promenade for wives and daughters, and makes a pleasant and healthful playground for young children; that the air, enriched with evaporating ammonia, has an effect upon the system decidedly fattening; that, in short, a live cattle market, with all its noxious concurrents, is, rather than otherwise, a blessing to a crowded district.

The public at large, however, which strongly differs from these opinions, despite the persevering constancy with which they have been urged for nearly half a century, has decided that Smithfield Market is a nuisance, and one that shall be no longer borne. The Smithfield Market Removal Act was passed; and the grim consistency of the lovers of the market was, it was supposed, utterly quelled. But it only slept. Deprived of their vested rights in the gigantic nuisance, the City Corporation caused it to be indignantly declared in Parliament that no inducement should tempt them to have anything whatever to do with any new market that was not in the densest part of the densest city in Europe. A merciful Legislature, however, gave them six months to repent; and on the very last day of that six months the City returned to its allegiance to King Dirt. An ancient, a revered, and profitable nuisance was not to be readily given up; and, although the act was passed expressly to abolish the gratuitous evils, and to mitigate the unavoidable nuisances of a live cattle market, by having it removed from too dangerous a proximity to human dwellings, yet the market committee of the city of London have determined to increase rather than to abate the nuisance by placing it—with an accession of detestable but unavoidable accompaniments—in the nearest and most crowded suburb they could find. In choosing the land which lies between Islington and Camden Town (known as Copenhagen-fields), they have acted precisely as if they had long successfully withstood an indictment for continuing an intolerable nuisance inside a man's house; but, having at last been beaten, had revengefully evaded the law by removing it into his garden.

That part of the Marquis Camden's property which has thus been threatened with invasion forms one of the handsomest suburbs of the metropolis. It joins the Regent's Park to the projected new Finsbury Park by means of a broad road flanked with picturesque detached residences. It consists entirely of handsome villas, which can never be converted into shops, or such edifices as are requisite near the boundaries of a live cattle market. The Islington limit of the proposed site is nearly as densely populated as the immediate neighbourhood of Smithfield is; and so closely do some of the new houses press upon it, that they must be pulled down to afford sufficient space. To show the tendencies of the district, it is only necessary to state that every foot of the ground to be bought by the City Market Commission has been already planned out to be covered with ornamental habitations of the best class; and one of the first steps of the Commission was to offer to the architect who had made the plan, a compensation of £3000 for the loss of his job. Copenhagen-fields is under two miles of direct distance from Smithfield; consequently, in order to reach it, cattle will be driven as dangerously through the streets, and the accumulation of sewage will have to pass under them, as heretofore. To crown all, that indispensable element, water, is so scarce that the present inhabitants complain of limited supplies. In short, to place a new metropolitan cattle-market in Copenhagen-fields will be utterly to evade the intention of the Smithfield Removal Bill, and to intensify the nuisance which the City magnates have ever so zealously and so successfully cherished and preserved.

Happily, to every step in the completion of this gigantic mistake the consent of a Secretary of State is necessary. That has fortunately only been given to the first step. Let us hope that it will be so far withheld as to strangle further active proceedings in the matter; and by causing the new market to be removed to a more distant and less deleterious site, close the History of a Nuisance.

COMPOSITION OF PARLIAMENT.—The New House of Commons comprises the large number of 101 barristers and 18 attorneys returned. Of merchants, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers there are 99, and to these classes may also be added 20 bankers and 2 brewers; while of occupations more scarcely represented may be mentioned 1 architect, James Bell; 1 builder, William Cubitt; 3 engineers, Messrs. Locke, Stephenson, and Peto; 3 medical men, Messrs. Hume, Brady, and Michel. An exact estimate can scarcely be formed of the railway influence; but 11 of that interest are certainly present in the persons of Messrs. Glyn, Hudson, Waddington, Laing, McGregor, Chaplin, H. Brown, Cobbold, Coffin, Hawkins Stephenson, and Ricardo. Smaller directors and endless shareholders will be found among all classes in the House. The army is fully represented by 67 of its members, while the navy can only count 13. The Irish peers present in the Lower House are Earl Annesley, Viscounts Barrington, Gaiway, Monk, and Palmerston, and Lord Hotham. Since the Reform Act not a Parliament met without some popular member being returned for two places, and having to take his choice between them. But no such occurrence marks the present Parliament. Knarborough, however, has returned a superabundance of members, from the accident of equality on the poll; and death has occasioned three vacancies, in the cases of Messrs. Duncuft, Watson, and Granger. The closest contest has been Youghal, while in the large number of 167 places there was no contest whatever.

REGISTRY OF VESSELS.—It has been deemed advisable to cause a case to be submitted to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, who have given their opinion as follows:—"That the registering officers are bound to carry forward or continue on the certificate of registry endorsements of unsatisfied mortgages once recorded, until they are discharged, whether they be first, second, or subsequent encumbrances; and that any second or subsequent mortgage might, if he sustain damage through the omission in question, maintain an action against the registering officers," and the authorities have, therefore, directed that the above opinion of the law officers of the Crown be communicated to the proper officers of the Customs at the several ports of the United Kingdom for their information and future government in the matter.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The celebration of the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Thursday, has been the chief feature in Court life during the past week. This event was marked with the customary rejoicings among the Royal household and dependents of the regal demesne of Osborne. In the morning a musical serenade was performed under his Royal Highness's windows, by the band of the Royal Marines; and in the evening a grand dinner party took place, at which a Royal and distinguished circle were present.

The regatta on Friday evening was honoured with the presence of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Louise, the Princess Helena, and the Prince Arthur. On the same evening Duke George and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, attended by Madame Jaffimovitch and M. Chronitschoff, arrived at a quarter before seven, on a visit to the Queen.

On Sunday last her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended divine service at Whippingham parish church.

On Monday the Earl and Countess of Derby arrived on a visit to the Queen. The Royal dinner party included the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Baroness Speth, the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Phipps, and Mr. Gibbs.

On Tuesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Derby, and attended by the Countess of Desart and the Hon. Mary Seymour, drove over to Carisbrook Castle. The Royal dinner party on the same evening included their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Baroness Speth, Lady Suffield, and Baron Kneesebeck.

The Court will leave Osborne at an early hour on Monday morning for Balmoral, travelling, as stated last week, by Basingstoke, Reading, Gloucester, Birmingham, Derby, York, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived in town on Wednesday evening from Chatsworth, where his Royal Highness has been visiting the Duke of Devonshire since Tuesday last.

The Prince de Joinville and the Duke de Nemours arrived at Falmouth on Saturday last, and took up their residence at Dingley's Royal Hotel. After partaking of refreshment, the Princes and three of their *attaches* proceeded in an open carriage to Kaitness Cove, returning late the same evening to Falmouth.

The Prince and Princess of Capua and family are passing the season at Eastbourne, Sussex.

The Grand Duchess of Russia leaves this country, en route to the Continent, this week. Her Majesty's steam-packet *Vivid*, Master Commander Smithett, was at Cowes on Thursday to embark the carriage and suite of her Highness, and to convey them to Dover; and on Saturday (this day) the *Vivid* will convey her Highness and suite to Ostend.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister has returned to town from Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and the Ladies Somerset have left Beaufort House for the beautiful retreat, Llangattoch, in Wales, where their Graces and family propose staying a few weeks, previous to taking up their residence at Badminton for the hunting season.

The Duke of Devonshire is seeing company at Chatsworth, where a large party, at the invitation of his Grace, are grouse shooting.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro are making a tour of the German baths, and are not expected to return before November.

The Earl Granville arrived in town on Monday from the German Spas, and has since joined the circle visiting the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

The Count and Countess Woronzow Daschkau, accompanied by the Countess Irena and suite, and Prince Theodore Paskevitch, *au-de-camp* to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, arrived on Sunday last at Mirav's hotel, from St. Petersburg.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at Holyhead, on Sunday afternoon, by the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company's steam-ship *Scotia*, from Kingstown. The noble Viscount and her Ladyship proceeded on to Bangor, where they passed the night.

Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh has gone on a tour in Germany, and are expected to be absent about three months.

Lord and Lady Brougham have a select party at Brougham Hall. The noble and learned Lord purposes to stay at the Hall until after his birthday (on the 19th proximo), and then will go to Cannes for a few months.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday last, the marriage of Henry Charles Silvertop, Esq., of Minsterdres, Northumberland, with the Hon. Eliza Stonor, third daughter of Lord and Lady Camoys, was solemnized in the private chapel at Stonor, by the Rev. Thomas Witham, of Lexington hall, Yorkshire, assisted by the Rev. Henry Birks, domestic chaplain.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A very gratifying testimonial was presented to Mr. Bulmore, boatswain of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The present consisted of a gold call and chain, and was given under circumstances that reflected great honour on the recipient; her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord A. Fitzclarence, and several of the lords and ladies of the Court being present.

Mr. Stafford, M.P., the Secretary to the Admiralty, has forwarded a contribution of ten pounds to the fund for relieving the distress of the widows and orphans of those who perished in the *Birkenhead* steam frigate.

The children of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, with their military band, visited "Wyld's Great Globe," in Leicester-square, on Wednesday forenoon. The boys were much gratified with their treat, and since the new system of education has been adopted, the children seem familiar with every "quarter of the globe." The little soldiers looked remarkably well.

The new lead mine discovered on the property of the Marquis of Downshire, in the county of Down, gives indication of a very rich yield, one found as yet proving to be of a first-rate quality. A company is at present diving a level across several parts.

We learn from Vienna, of the 20th inst., that the Emperor had granted pardons to a great number of officers and privates engaged in the Hungarian revolution.

The working-men in the principal towns in the county of Northumberland are collecting penny subscriptions for the purchase of a suitable testimonial to be presented to Sir George Grey, as a mark of their regard of his high personal character and political integrity.

"DIEU ET MON DROIT" was the *parole* of the day, given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France. In this battle the French were defeated; and in remembrance of this signal victory, he made it a motto of the Royal arms of England, and it has ever since been retained.—*From Notes and Queries.*

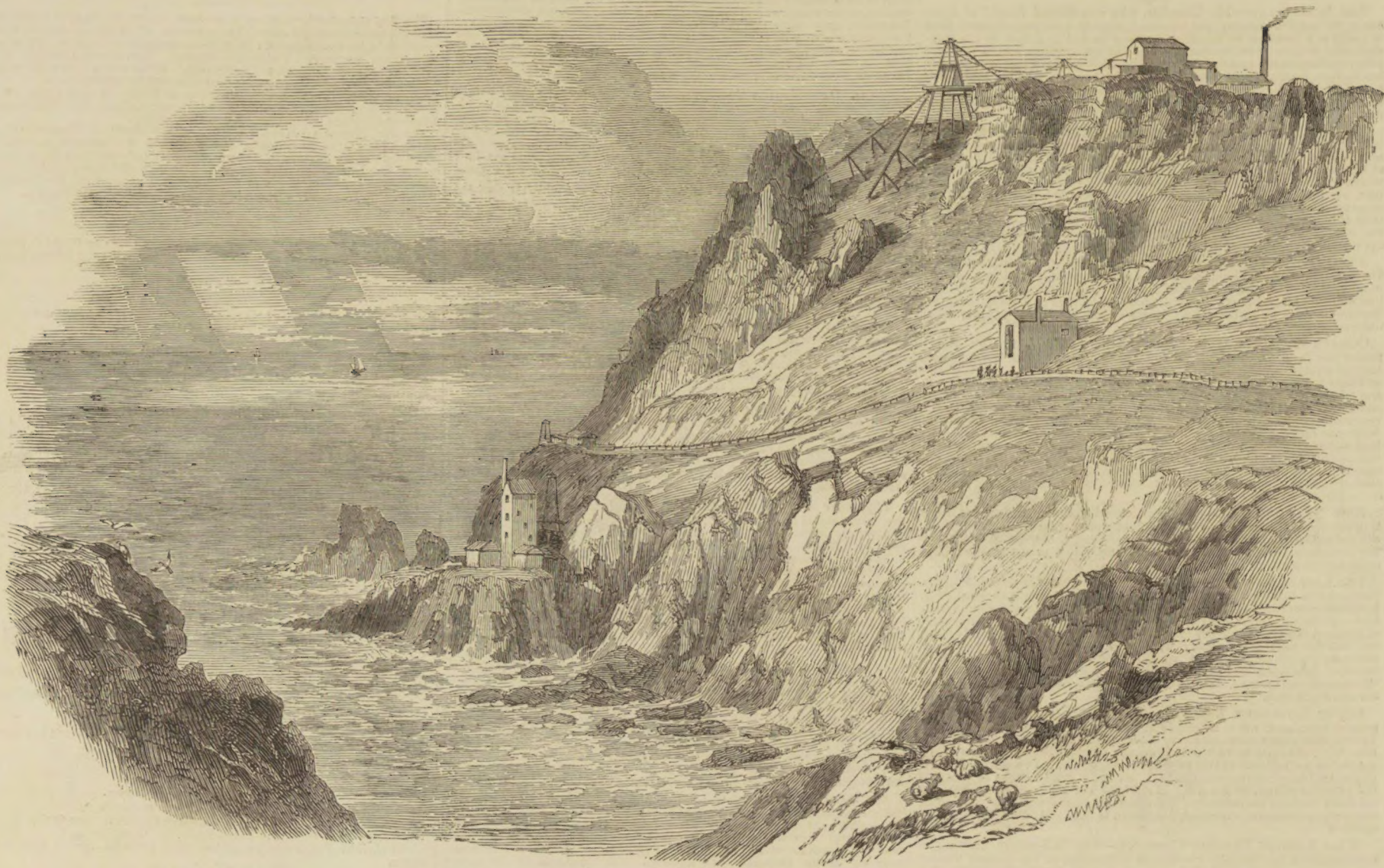
MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—This gentleman's health is rapidly improving under the care of Dr. Take, of whose *maison de santé* he is an inmate. Moderate diet and restriction from intoxicating liquors, together with abundant exercise, and the absence of excitement (political, pecuniary, and personal), have brought round this favourable result. As yet Mr. O'Connor has not been allowed to see his friends.

THE FIRE ON BOARD THE "SEVERN".—The committee appointed by the Court of Directors of the Royal West India Mail Company, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the fire on board the *Severn* on her last homeward voyage, made their report, which has been submitted, as requested, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Having reviewed the evidence before them, they say that they "are of opinion that there are no means whatever of ascertaining the cause of such fire taking place; that it occurred in a very contracted space in the after run of the ship, where nothing was stowed but some tanks containing fresh water; that there was no communication between this place and the other parts of the ship, except by the hatches and grating leading to it from the principal saloon; that the company's printed regulations upon the prohibition of naked lights, the extinguishment of cooking fires and of all lights at fixed hours, for visitation of the ship every half hour during the night, for having a fire station bell and means prepared for extinguishing fires, appears to be carefully drawn, and (in the case of the *Severn*) to have been strictly executed." In reference to the efficiency of the boats of the *Severn*, they state that they have found upon inquiry "that the *Severn's* six boats were capable of carrying in safety at least 230 persons, being 30 persons more than that ship had on board during the voyage."

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—Charles Boadle Singleton, a boy about fourteen years of age, was on Monday committed for trial by the magistrates at Whitehaven on the charge of plundering the Whitehaven Junction Railway Company to the extent of between £80 and £100. One of the keys of the money drawer in the office, which was missing some time ago, was found in the possession of the prisoner, who was apprehended in the act of opening the drawer in question, and of helping himself to the money therein contained, upon one of his many clandestine afternoon visits to the place. Before the discovery of the real thief one of the clerks in the office had been dismissed upon suspicion of being the delinquent.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Mr. Prince, of Glasgow, has left in the office of Messrs. Maclure and MacDonald, for the inspection of the curious, a fine gold cross and crown, with emeralds, rubies, and Scotch pearls, supposed by eminent antiquaries to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots.



THE BOTALLACK MINE, CORNWALL.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE BOTALLACK MINE.

DURING last week Penzance and its neighbourhood were visited by the Duc de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, Duc d'Aumale, and suite. Amongst the many objects of interest which attracted their notice in this locality, they were particularly struck with the celebrated Botallack Mine; and their descent into the interior to the depth of 150 fathoms below the sea level, afforded them the highest gratification: so interested did they feel, that they remained between four and five hours under ground. The Prince de Joinville was particular desirous to be made acquainted with the whole process of working; and having a miner's dress on, as had the four of the party who descended, he made use of the tools in some of the operations, and dug some copper from the lode, which he afterwards carried to the surface. The process of boring and blasting next engaged the attention of the Royal visitors; and at the 180 fathom level they

were conducted, by means of a railway, in a small carriage, to a part of the mine extending more than half a mile under the sea. Having fully gratified their curiosity at a depth where very few but miners have the courage to go, they proceeded to ascend—a task at all times difficult, and very fatiguing, as it must be performed by means of perpendicular ladders, wet, dirty, and slippery. However, the distinguished party accomplished the feat exceedingly well, and arrived at the surface in perfect safety, presenting an appearance truly ludicrous, from being covered with red mud. Ablution in large tubs, filled with warm water, and the resumption of their own dresses, soon restored the gentlemen to their former appearance.

The Prince very liberally acknowledged the attention of the captains and men, and invited the purser, Mr. S. H. James, to dine with him and his friends the next day at Penzance.

After partaking of the hospitality of the counting-house, the Royal travellers left the Mine about nine o'clock in the evening, highly delighted with their excursion.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

SCENE FROM M. JULLIEN'S "PIETRO IL GRANDE."

WE this week commemorate the production of this opera by engraving one of its finest scenes—the review by Peter the Great at the battle of Pultava—which scene, however, was among those portions of the opera omitted after the first night. The superb costumes were designed for the theatre by M. Guerin, who has likewise furnished the drawing of the present illustration. To the same artist is due the merit of having arranged the most characteristic dance in the piece, which was much applauded.

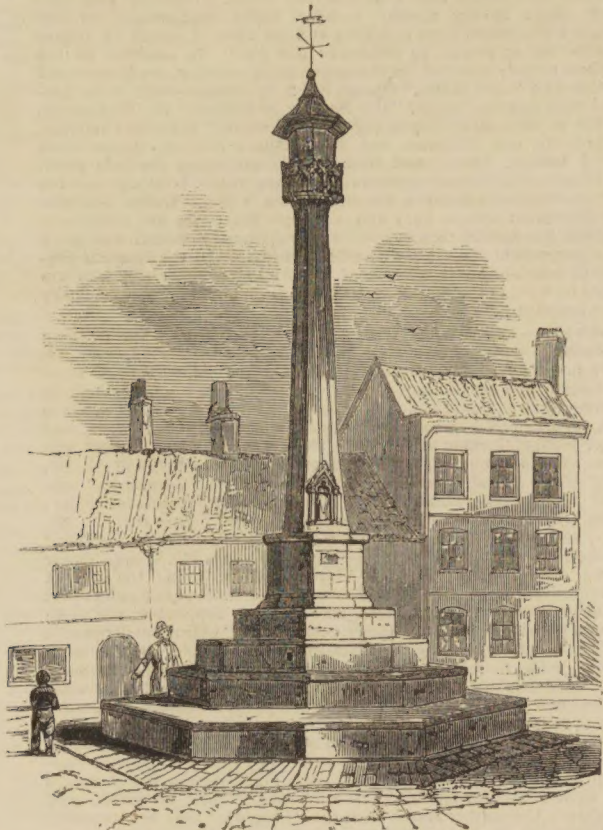


SCENE FROM "PIETRO IL GRANDE," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—THE REVIEW AT THE BATTLE OF PULTAVA.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, AT NEWARK.

THE ninth Annual Congress of the British Archæological Association, for the encouragement and prosecution of researches in the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages, commenced its meetings at Newark on Monday week.

The attendance of members and visitors was more numerous than usual, and amongst those present were—His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, president of the association; the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Robert Clinton, M.P., the Earl of Lincoln, Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart., Mr. W. H. Barrow, M.P., Mr. J. Evelyn Denison, M.P., Rear-Admiral Sir W. H. Dillon, K.C.H., and Lady Dillon, Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, F.R.S., Sir Oswald Moseley, Bart., the Venerable George Wilkins, D.D., Archdeacon of Notts; Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., the Mayor of Newark, &c.



BEAUMONT'S CROSS, NEWARK.

The members and visitors, to the number of 80 (including several ladies), having dined at the Clinton Arms, under the presidency of the Duke of Newcastle, the party adjourned to the Town-hall, where

The Mayor (Mr. Nicholson), on behalf of the corporation, presented to the Duke of Newcastle an address, expressing the congratulations of the municipal body to his Grace as president, and to the vice-presidents and members of the Archæological Association, on their visit to a town retaining so many monuments and traces of antiquity.

The Duke of Newcastle having offered his acknowledgments for the kind reception which had been given the association, and referred to the historical recollections of Newark, proceeded to address the members of the association at considerable length upon subjects of archæology, and the importance and interest attached to the science.

On the motion of Sir Oswald Moseley, seconded by Mr. Pettigrew, a vote of thanks was passed to the noble Duke for his interesting communication.

Mr. J. M. Gutch, F.S.A., then read a paper on Robin Hood and the ballads, and in the course of his observations, which occupied a considerable time, as-

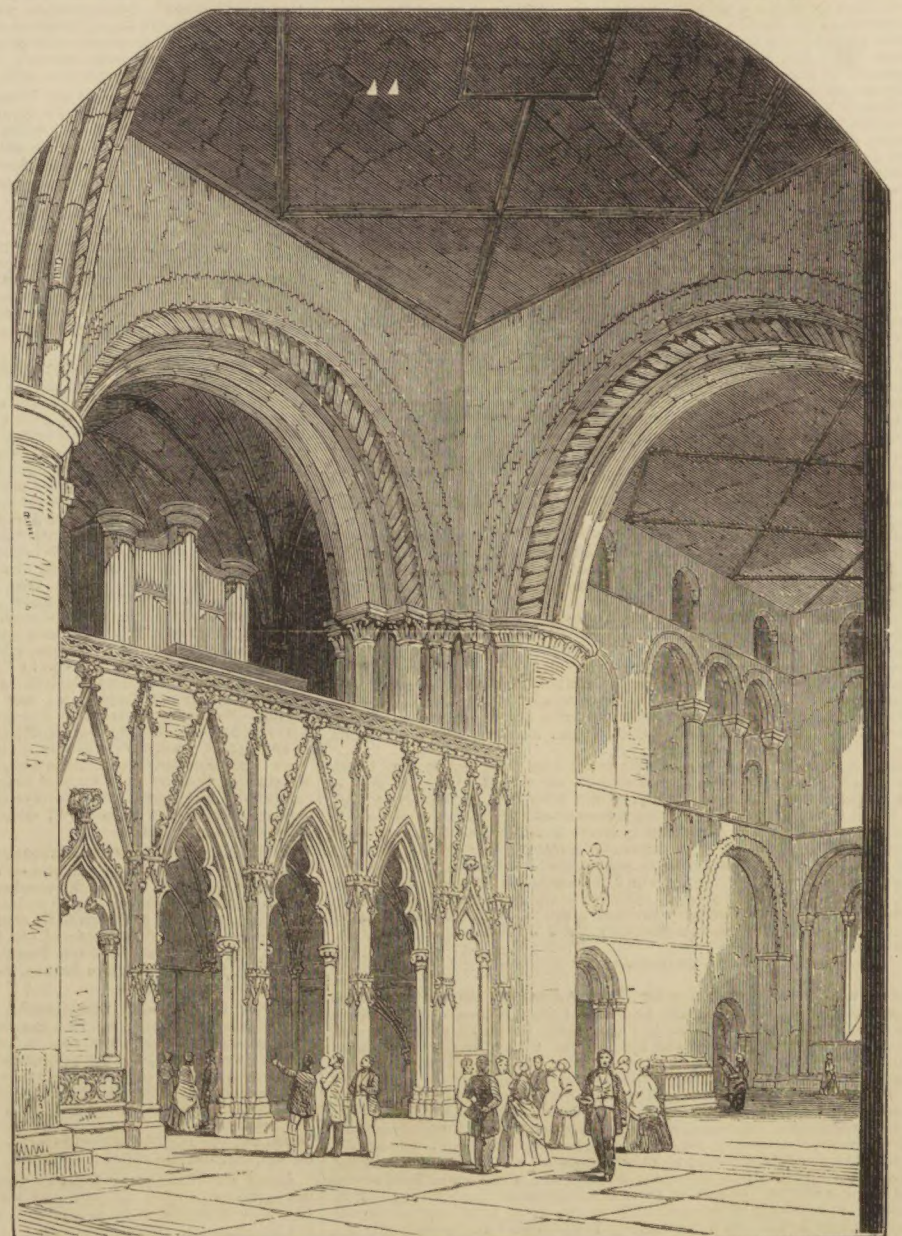
serted that Robin Hood had a veritable existence as to name and country, and that, although of good descent, he served at one time as one of the porters in the King's chamber, but that he returned to a predatory life, and ultimately died at a good age, and was interred in the high road, where his grave was shown,



THE GREAT HALL, NEWSTEAD ABBEY.—ENTERTAINMENT TO THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, NEWARK.



INTERIOR OF SOUTHWELL MINSTER.

covered with a great stone, in order that travellers might go their way in safety, assured that they would not again be called upon to "stand and deliver."

At the conclusion, Mr. Pettigrew said that he had been requested by Mr. J. O. Halliwell to read a paper which he had prepared on the era and character of Robin Hood. On the whole, Mr. Halliwell was of opinion that Robin Hood was a mythical personage, and that the name Robin Hood was a corruption of Robin in the Wood.

Sir F. Dwaris, F.R.S., followed with an interesting paper on the Forest Laws, Courts of Custom, and the Chief Justices in Eyre north and south of the Trent.

The members of the Association paid a visit on Tuesday to Thurgarton Priory. The remains of Thurgarton Priory are beautifully situated in the grounds of Mr. Milward, whose residence adjoins. The priory was founded in the reign of Henry III., by William D'Eyncourt, and a portion of it still remains in tolerable preservation. The original shape was cruciform, but the tower and a portion of the centre aisle are all that now remains. There are three stalls to the left of the last window, beautifully executed in carved oak, of the period of Edward the Confessor. After the party had partaken of breakfast at Mr. Milward's, the train was again set in motion, and arrived in Nottingham at eleven o'clock. Here the members of the association were rejoined by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, accompanied by his sons, the Earl of Lincoln and Lord Edward Clinton, and afterwards by the Mayor (Mr. W. Folkin), and the principal members of the corporate body.

Upon arriving at the Exchange-room, the Duke of Newcastle, as president of the society, took the chair, and, in his address briefly alluded to the early history of the place, which he stated had annually elected a chief magistrate during an unbroken chain of 500 years, and had returned members to serve in Parliament for upwards of four centuries.

After a few words from the Mayor of Nottingham, expressive of his gratification at the visit of the association, Mr. Planché read an interesting and amusing paper on the family of the Porcils, of Nottingham. The association then visited the cellars of Mr. Grosland, now used as a wine-vault. The cave or passage, which is cut in sandstone, is at a depth of 63 feet from the surface of the earth, and extends for a distance of 173 yards.

The party next proceeded to St. Mary's Church, a large and venerable cruciform edifice, but time did not permit them to make more than a very cursory examination of the building. A small stone sculpture, supposed to represent a pope, assisted by two cardinals consecrating a bishop, and which was discovered below the flooring of the church during the progress of some repairs which were made a few years ago, excited considerable attention.

The party then visited the site of the old castle, to which they were accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, who pointed out the various objects of interest, including King Richard's Tower and "Mortimer's Hole"—a subterranean passage, along which, tradition asserts, that Sir W. Eiland, in 1330, conducted King Edward when he seized Lord Mortimer. There are few remains of the old castle, which stood upon a bold and precipitous rock, rising nearly perpendicularly on the south and west to a height of more than 130 feet, and whence an extensive and beautiful prospect of the country is obtained. The fine mansion, which was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Newcastle, and which was erected on the site of the castle, about the reign of William III., was, it will be recollected, sacked and burnt during the Reform riots, and still remains as it was left after the conflagration—a mere roofless shell.

At two o'clock the party left Nottingham by railway for Newstead Abbey, where they were received in the library with great courtesy by Colonel and Mrs. Wildman. They were then conducted over some of the more interesting parts of the building, and the architectural beauties and peculiarities of the edifice were pointed out and explained by Mr. Aschpitz, F.S.A., one of the members of the council. The numerous and minute descriptions of the Abbey, which, besides the given by Byron himself, and its association with the great poet, have been elicited from able and eloquent writers, render any account of the building here wholly unnecessary.

Shortly after five o'clock the visitors assembled in the drawing-room, when a paper was read by

Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., on Newstead Abbey. The Abbey, he said, was one of thirteen priories which existed in the county of Nottingham at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, and was a priory of Black Canons Regular, dedicated to God and the Virgin Mary. Its foundation, by Henry II., dated about 1170, and the priory was surrendered July 1, 1539. Henry VIII., by letters patent dated May 25, 1541, granted Newstead Abbey, with a large estate in the neighbourhood, to Sir John Byron, Knight, and his heirs. The present drawing-room was formerly the dormitory of the monks; the cloisters presented a most venerable appearance, and resembled those of Westminster Abbey, though upon a smaller scale. The Abbey was besieged in the reign of Charles I. by the Parliamentary forces, and held out for some time. Mr. Pettigrew, after stating that the family of the Byrons was to be traced from Ralph de Burun, mentioned in "Domesday" as living in the latter part of the reign of William the Conqueror, observed that, although many of its members had been distinguished in the military service of the country, it was to George Lord Byron, of our own time, that the renown of the family would in after ages be chiefly attributed. With Newstead the late Lord Byron was indissolubly associated. In 1817 the Abbey most fortunately fell into the hands of its present worthy possessor, Colonel Wildman. Lord Byron and Colonel Wildman, it might be remarked, were together at Harrow School, and on becoming the purchaser of Newstead to his gallant Colonel received a letter from the noble Lord, expressing his satisfaction that the mansion had fallen into the hands of his old schoolfellow and monitor.

An adjournment then took place to the dining-hall, where the party partook of an elegant *déjeuner* that was provided for them.

On Wednesday, the members of the Association made an excursion to Worksop, and Camber, the residences of the Duke of Newcastle. With the exception of an ancient gateway, and a portion of the old Priory church, there is little in Worksop to interest the antiquary. At Clumber the party were received by the Duke of Newcastle with the utmost courtesy and hospitality. His Grace escorted them through the reception-rooms of the mansion, which contain some fine paintings by Murillo, Vandeyke, Rembrandt, and others. In the library several ancient manuscripts connected with the history of the family were exhibited. This fine collection of books includes the largest number of folio volumes to be found in any private library in the kingdom. The usual meeting of the association was held in the Town-hall at Newark, in the evening.

Thursday was devoted to a visit to Lincoln and its cathedral, and the principal antiquities of the city; the members returning to Newark, where the evening meeting was held.

On Friday, after examining the ruins of Newark Castle, a large party of the members proceeded by special train to Southwell, about eight miles distant, to inspect the fine old Minster, or collegiate church, one of the oldest ecclesiastical buildings in England, and which, from its great antiquity, its noble proportions, and its architectural beauties, proved an object of extreme interest to most of the visitors. The entire length of the church is 306 feet, the length of the nave and chancel about 60 feet, and the breadth of the transept 120 feet. The original foundation of the church is attributed to Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York, about the year 630, and the north side and some other portions of the building are of Saxon architecture. The screen at the entrance of the choir displays some beautifully rich tracery in the elegant Gothic style of the 14th century. Mr. Aschpitz, the architect, gave a description of the edifice, and pointed out its most remarkable beauties including the tracery in the choir, the very handsome carved organ screen, and the ornamental stone carvings in the chapter-house. It is conjectured that the original church had been destroyed by fire, and that the greater portion of the present edifice had been erected subsequently to the year 1110, the general characteristics of the architecture being Norman. He referred to the disfigurement of the building by its present flat oak roof, which was erected about a century ago, and stated, amid the plaudits of his hearers, that it would speedily be replaced by a pointed roof, similar to that which formerly covered the church.

On their return to Newark a large party of the archaeologists dined at the Town-hall.

On Saturday morning the members and visitors of the Association were entertained at breakfast by the Mayor and corporation of Newark at the Town-hall. The Mayor presided. At the close of the repast, the Mayor pledged his visitors in the "loving-cup." Votes of thanks were then passed, and the business of the Association terminated.

We have engraved Colonel Wildman's hospitable reception of the Association at Newstead; the Church of St. Mary, at Newark; and the Minster at Southwell.

We have also engraved the interesting Cross at Newark, known as "Beaumont's Cross," from tradition assigning it to the tribute of a Duchess of Norfolk to the memory of Lord Beaumont, who died northward of Newark, in the reign of Edward IV., and was carried for interment to the burying-place of his family, in Suffolk. The cross is in the latest Gothic style: it was repaired (says the inscription) in 1778, and again in 1801.

Amongst other objects of interest, such as rubbings from brasses, &c., which were hung round the walls of the Town hall, we noticed a curious map of North, in two pieces, worked in tapestry, by Mrs. Mary Eyre, in 1630 (every town and village is accurately marked with a representation of the church and principal building in each). It was exhibited by Mr. G. E. H. Vernon, M.P. for Newark, through the kind permission of his father, G. Harcourt Vernon, Esq., of Grove Park, from whose house this heir-loom was brought; and we understand that the attention of the leading members of the Association was directed to this relic, by a paragraph which recently appeared in our Journal. A description of the specimen of mediæval industry has been given at length in the *Doncaster and Nottingham Gazette*, by a local antiquary, Mr. J. J. Piercy, of Retford.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The members of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland—a sister association to that which has just terminated its session at Newark—assembled on Tuesday in Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide, M.P. An apartment at the Central Railway Station was fitted up as "The Reception Room," where the names of members were recorded, and information afforded as to the movements of the party during their visit. The Mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the borough met at the Assembly Rooms, in Westgate-street, at noon, to receive the members of the Institute, who arrived a little before one o'clock, headed by their president. The party then proceeded to inspect the various objects of interest in the town. The Norman keep of the castle is one of the few remains of Norman fortresses in this locality. It is situated on an eminence on the north bank of the river Tyne, and commands the approach to the town from the south by Tyne-bridge. In the interior is the museum of the Antiquarian Society, which is rich in subjects of historical interest. The remains of the great gate erected in 1248 still exists in a good state

of preservation. The parish church of St. Nicholas, rebuilt in the first half of the fourteenth century; the parish church of St. Andrew, formerly monastic, and containing a beautiful Norman chancel arch, were also visited in the course of the day. The town walls, with their ancient towers, or rather such portions of them as still exist, were inspected, and their historical associations noted. Other objects of interest in the town and neighbourhood also engaged attention. The proceedings of the day were terminated by a *conversazione* in the hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society. The historical section met on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the theatre of the Literary and Philosophical Society, first under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. Rayne, and afterwards of the Earl of Carlisle, who arrived from Naworth Castle about 11 o'clock. There was a considerable attendance of members, including several ladies. Mr. J. H. Hinde, who formerly represented this town in Parliament, read an interesting paper, descriptive of the ancient trade of Newcastle, and of the condition of the place and the adjacent borough of Gateshead in Saxon times. He ascribed the origin of this great commercial community to the union of two towns or villages which were distinct from each other previously to the time of Edward I. One was called Pandon or Pandon, situated a little to the east of the town, in a small valley which retained its ancient name; and the other was denominated Monkchester, a name which affords conclusive evidence that the place was built on a Roman foundation anterior to the Norman Conquest. He described Pandon as a spot where there were yet the remains of a hall which had been built in the time of the Heptarchy, and in which, after the departure of the Romans, the ancient kings of Northumberland kept their residences, protected as it was by the bulwark furnished by the Picts wall. Near to it, also, was a place named the Wall Knoll, which, he suggested, might possibly be a part of the site of the Saxon village called Ad Muram, associated with many interesting events in the lives of the kings of Northumberland. An incidental reference to the export of beaver skins from Northumberland in former times, suggesting that that animal had once been indigenous to that country, gave rise to an interesting conversation on the subject, in which Lord Talbot de Malahide and other gentlemen took part. Mr. Hinde stated that in the *leges burgorum* of Scotland beaver skins were specially mentioned as an article of export, showing that it was of indigenous extraction. Mr. T. J. Taylor followed, with an elaborate paper on the archæology of the coal trade, principally during the 14th century, which he occasionally illustrated by a reference to diagrams. An interesting contribution was also read by Mr. Thomas Sopwith, on the ancient lead workings in England.—[Next week we shall fully report the proceedings, with a series of illustrations.]

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

One of the greatest houses of the season was that of Thursday, for the tenth representation of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." It was curious to find such a rush for stalls and boxes at nearly the closing night of the campaign. Owing to the presence of Madame Castellan being commanded at Osborne by her Majesty, Madame Bosio undertook the part of *Marguerite d'Anjou*. Grisi, Mario, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Marini exerted themselves strenuously in their various characters. Costa was warmly greeted after his temporary absence from the orchestra.

Verdi's "Ernani" will be presented for the first time this year to-night (Saturday), with Madame Bosio, Marini, and Signor Negrini. The subscription nights will terminate next Tuesday, but it is proposed to have one additional representation on the following evening (Sept. 1st.), when the curtain is to fall on the doings of 1852—a summary of which will be published in our next impression.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

For the amusement of his patrons, Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of these gardens, has been careful to provide what his advertisement styles "a powerful combination of novelties;" and in doing so, consults not only his own interest, but lays the public under obligation. This latter, however, on the present occasion, he calls on them to discharge by the payment of an extra shilling entrance fee. But even in a "madness" of this sort there should be a "method;" and we decidedly object to the equestrian balloon ascents of M. Poitevin. We have no right thus to make victims of the inferior creatures; and the exhibition is a grave offence against morality, that demands the interference of the Home Office. All right-minded persons are but of one opinion on the point, and however dangerous that opinion may be to M. Poitevin, the aeronaut's interests, we hope that it will be authoritatively enforced. With regard to the other amusements, such as Soulier's Grand Hippodramatic Spectacle and Cirque Oriental, Spanish ballet, Devani's contortions, concerts, serenades, fireworks, and similar indescribable splendours, which must "be witnessed to be appreciated," we desire to speak in terms of high commendation.

GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.—On Friday week an application was made to the magistrates at Manchester, on the part of Mr. Charles Dickens, for a license for the exhibition of theatrical performances by the Guild of Literature and Art, in the Free Trade Hall, in that town, for one day only: viz. the 1st September next. The application was opposed by Mr. Knowles, the proprietor of the Theatre Royal, Manchester, on the ground that it would form a precedent on future occasions on behalf of objects of a similar nature, and that that would be injurious to his interest. The magistrates, however, decided in favour of Mr. Dickens's application, and granted the license.

THE STATUE OF TITIAN DI VERCELLI.—The dreary monotony of Venetian life experienced a brief interruption on the 17th instant, the day appointed for unveiling the statue of Titian di Vercelli. In a deserted piazza, in a quarter of the city beyond the Rialto, the least frequented by strangers, stands a beautiful church of Gothic mould, dedicated to St. Maria del Frari. A step into this temple is like turning over a page of history, and must convince the most sceptical that the glory of Venice is indeed departed, for within these silent halls are the monuments of dukes, senators, and artists, whose great deeds earned for them an epitaph and a block of marble when Venice was a power and not a by-word. Among other tributes to genius in that pantheon was the marble monument to Canova; and on the 17th instant one to Titian was placed there. It is the work of Professor Zandomeni, and is highly spoken of. It was undertaken some twelve years ago by order of the Emperor Ferdinand, and is said to have cost a mill on lire. The ceremony of inauguration was performed in the presence of the Austrian authorities, civil and military, and a large number of spectators.

GENERAL HAYNAU IN BELGIUM.—This unfortunate military commander, who, after having made his name a by-word of scorn and hatred throughout the civilised world for the atrocious cruelties which he perpetrated in Austria, Italy, and Hungary, during the recent revolutionary wars there, has been of late discarded by the Austrian Court, and become a wanderer in foreign lands, has been the subject within the last week of a demonstration of popular hatred in Brussels. On Sunday evening last, shortly before nine o'clock, he paid a visit to the public gardens, where a promenade and concert were going on at the time; he was immediately recognised and surrounded by a crowd of about 200 persons. It being apparent that a demonstration was about to take place, General Chazal, of the Belgian service, who was in the gardens, went up to the marshal, and entered into conversation with him, hoping by his presence to overawe the rising feeling. A few moments passed and no manifestation took place, the crowd meanwhile increasing very rapidly. M. Singele, the director of the garden, caused the orchestra to play two favourite pieces, in the expectation that the attention of the crowd would be withdrawn from his uneasy guest; but in vain. Hisses were heard, then some very pointed observations were addressed to Haynau on his share in the Hungarian war, while the majority of the multitude cried, "Turn him out, turn him out!" M. Chazal essayed to address the people and assuage the storm, but was not listened to; and the tumultuous excitement rose still higher. Meanwhile messengers had been sent to the police-station and barracks, and shortly the officers arrived, together with a file of soldiers. A number of arrests took place, but the parties, all of persons of character and position, were released immediately. After this, Haynau remained some little time at the concert, guarded by a knot of Belgian officers, and followed by the spectators in all his movements. As he returned from the concert to his hotel, he was again hissed, and a number of uncomplimentary cries were heard, but no violence was practised.

A BONAPARTE IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.—A promotion of forty-three cadets of the Military Academy at West Point has just taken place in the United States army. Among the number is the name of the Cadet Jerome Bonaparte, who was No. 11 in his class at the time of the examination, and who is appointed to the regiment of mounted riflemen. He is the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon, ex-King of Westphalia, and now President of the French Senate. His grandmother, Madame Patterson, first wife of Prince Jerome, resides in Baltimore, and is in possession of a considerable fortune.

MONT BLANC.—An unsuccessful attempt to ascend Mont Blanc was made on Wednesday, the 18th instant, by a party of five travellers. The weather had been generally very unfavourable previously, but Monday and Tuesday were so fine, that the gentlemen prepared for the ascent. The guides prognosticated a change. The party, however, would not attend to their advice, but insisted on starting about ten o'clock in the morning. About three in the afternoon it came on to rain. They crossed the Glacier des Bossons in safety, and reached the Grands Mulets about half-past five. Here they passed a miserable night, and returned the next (Thursday) morning in rather a crest-fallen procession, reaching the village about noon.

LAKE OF HARLEM.—A letter from Harlem, of the 13th, says that the works for draining this lake were being pushed on with great activity. An enormous mass of human bones has been found on the spot, where, according to a topographical chart drawn up in 1513, stood the unfortunate village of Nieuwvunkerck, which in 1530 was swallowed up by an irruption of the North Sea, which formed the immense lake of Harlem.

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

BIRMINGHAM.—It was stated in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a short time since, that there is every probability of Meyerbeer composing an oratorio, expressly for the Birmingham Festival of 1855. We find in *Aris's Birmingham Gazette* the composer's reply to the request sent to him by the committee:—"I am very happy to have received the kind invitation which you are pleased to give me, to compose an oratorio for the Birmingham Festival of 1852. I feel myself the more honoured by this step on your part as I know from the voice of fame how much the Musical Festivals of Birmingham have always been distinguished, as well by the excellence of their musical execution as by the great masters called upon to produce new works for them. It is, therefore, with the most profound regret that I find myself forced to decline your flattering offer; having already accepted many engagements for new musical works which I am to deliver at fixed times, it would be impossible for me at present to undertake another." In addition to the novelties already specified for the approaching meeting, we have to add a Motett and "Ave Maria," Op. 23, No. 2, by Mendelssohn to be produced with English words, "the Saviour of Sinners," on Wednesday, the 8th of September, preceding the "Christus;" Madame Castellan, Misses Dolby and Williams, and Madame Clara Novello, Messrs. Sims, Reeves, Lockey, Weiss, and Herr Formès sustaining the solo parts. The Birmingham journals comment in strong terms of eulogy on the frank and cordial manner in which Madame Viardot Garcia accepted the engagement offered her; and although the terms are sufficiently moderate, has desired that £50 out of the stipulated sum shall be applied to the purposes of the charity (the General Hospital); the financial condition of which has been a source of anxiety to its supporters, who are looking forward to the success of the festival to maintain the efficiency of the hospital.

NORWICH.—The detailed prospectus has reached us. The morning performances will commence on Wednesday, September 22, with Mr. Henry Leslie's festival anthem, "Let God arise;" Misses Louisa Pyne and Alleyne and Mr. Lockey singing the solos. The anthem will be followed by Dr. Bexfield's new oratorio, "Israel Restored," in three parts, sustained by Madame Viardot, Misses Louisa Pyne, Alleyne, and Dolby; Signori Gardoni and Belletti, Messrs. Sims, Reeves, Lockey, and Weiss. The oratorio on the second morning (Thursday) will be Mr. Henry Hugh Pierson's new work, in three parts, "Jerusalem," supported by Madame Viardot, Misses Louisa Pyne, Alleyne, and Dolby; Messrs. Lockey and Sims Reeves, Signor Gardoni, Signor Belletti, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formès. On Friday morning will be the "Messiah," with Signor Gardoni, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, Signor Belletti, Herr Formès; Madame Viardot (who will sing the air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth"), Misses Alleyne, Dolby, and Louisa Pyne. The evening concerts will begin on Tuesday, September the 21st: Madame Viardot will sing Gluck's scene from "Orfeo," and Spanish airs; Bottesini will play a contrabasso solo; and Mrs. Fanny Kemble will read Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's incidental music. On Wednesday evening, the band will play Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony; Madame Fiorentini will sing Cimarosa's grand aria, "Deh parlate;" Miss Louisa Pyne, the variations from Auber's "Diamans de la Couronne;" Sauton and Blagrove will perform Spohr's concertante for two violins; Madame Viardot will sing the "Cenerentola" rondo finale; the overture and gleanings from Benedict's MS. opera, "The Minnesinger" will be given, and Meyerbeer's Coronation March from the "Prophète" will be executed: pieces by Sir H. R. Bishop, Dr. Arne, Niedermeyer, Ricci, Linley, Spohr, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Weber, &c., are in this scheme. At the third and last concert, on Thursday evening, Mozart's Symphony in E flat, Meyerbeer's march from the "Camp of Silesia," Cherubini's "Faniska" overture, a concertante for violoncello by Hausmann and Bottesini, a selection from Macfarren's opera, "Charles the Second," Mendelssohn's "Lorely" finale; as also popular morceaux by Beethoven, Fioravanti, Schubert, Benedict, Donizetti, Dr. Arne, S. Waley, Auber, Meyerbeer, &c., are included in the programme. The festival will be terminated with a dress ball on Friday evening, for which Labitzky's band has been engaged. The orchestra will include Sauton, Blagrove, Hausmann, Bottesini, Cooper, Dando, Thirlwall, E. W. Thomas, Seymour, Watson, Watkins, Anderson, F. H. and E. Chipp, Eames, W. and R. Blagrove, Loder, Newham, Hill, S. and J. Calkin, Trust, W. Thomas, E. and T. Westrop, Lucas, Hatton, Guest, Goodban, Phillips, Howell, Flower, Severn, Rowland, Reinagle, E. and W. Card, Pratten, Nicholson, Lazarus, Maycock, C. and T. Harper, Jarrett, Rae, Irwin, Cioffi, Smithies, Prosper, Goodwin, &c. The chorus will consist of 80 trebles, 60 altos, 60 tenors, and 70 basses: in all, 270, the orchestra comprising in all 400 performers, under the able direction of Benedict, the composer and pianist; Mr. Harcourt is the organist, and Mr. J. F. Hill, of Norwich, the chorus-master. All the performances will take place in the famed St. Andrew's Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Leicester. E. Wodehouse, Esq., M.P., is the chairman of the committee of management; G. E. Simpson, Esq., and Roger Kerrison, Esq., being the active honorary secretaries. The list of vice-presidents includes the most distinguished names in the eastern counties, including the Bishops of Norwich and Durham, the local authorities, the Dean of Norwich, the parliamentary representatives, &c. This festival is held in aid of the funds of the principal charities of the town and county; and both in an artistic and benevolent point of view is in every respect worthy of public support.

HEREFORD.—One great source of gratification to the visitors will be found in the restorations in the ancient cathedral, the original erection of which dates so far back as A.D. 825. The present fabric was begun in 1079.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—Verdi has just composed two new operas, to be produced this autumn, one at Rome, and the other at Venice.—M. Charles Hanssens has resigned the directorship of the Royal theatres in Brussels, and has been succeeded by M. Letellier.—Madame Stoltz has been creating a great sensation at Rio Janeiro, in the "Favorita," and as *Arsace*, in the "Semiramide;" although at the rehearsals of the former she lost two *artistes* of the company, who died suddenly from the yellow fever.—The pianoforte performances of Mlle. Graever in Paris and Dieppe, are much praised by the French critics.—M. and Madame Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind), are in Paris.—The statue of Lesueur, the great French composer, has been inaugurated with public rites at Abbeville.—Prince Nicholas Boris Galitzin has addressed from Korkoff, in the Ukraine, in Russia, an interesting letter to the editor of the *Revue et Gazette Musicale* in Paris, contradicting the statement in Schindler's Biography of Beethoven, that the Prince had ordered the composition of three quatuors, dedicated to him, for which Schindler alleged Beethoven had never been paid the sum agreed upon. It appears, however, that the composer and his nephew had received from the Prince more than the price stipulated upon. As Schindler's book has been translated into the English language, the explanation of Prince Galitzin is due to him.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Madame Oury gave a *matinée musicale* last week at Brighton, assisted by M. Oury (the violinist) and Gardoni (the tenor).—Mr. Balfé intends to visit St. Petersburg this autumn, to introduce his operatic works.—Mr. Brinley Richards, the composer and pianist, has returned from Germany.—Mr. W. F. Reed, the clever violinist of the Royal Italian Opera, gave an evening concert on Wednesday, at the Islington Athenæum, assisted, as the programme mentions, by Miss P. Horton (Mrs. T. G. Reed), the Misses Brougham, Miss Messent, and Mrs. A. Newton; Mr. G. Tedder, Mr. Drayton, and Signor Gardoni; Mr. Sauton, Mr. Zerbini, Herr Goffrie, Mr. W. G. Cusins, Signor Bottesini, with Mr. C. Severn, and Mr. T. German Reed, as accompanists.—The Lyceum will be re-opened on Monday and during the week, with Mr. Henry Russell's musical entertainments of emigration and negro life.—On Monday, the Strand Theatre is to be opened with an African company of singers. Mlle. Castellan and Signor Tamberlik will sing at concerts from the 1st of September, at Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, and Harrogate, prior to the Birmingham Festival.

THE OPERAS OF MEYERBEER.—"Robert le Diable" has attained, at the Grand Opera in Paris, its 333d night; the "Huguenots" has just accomplished its 222d night representation; and the "Prophète" has arrived at its 127th performance. The first-mentioned opera was produced on the 21st of November, 1831; the second on the 29th of February, 1836; and the last on the 16th of April, 1849. The aggregate times these three masterpieces have been given are 682, and taking the average nightly receipts at 9000 francs (rather a low estimate) the three works have produced to the Paris treasury the large sum of £245,520! or £11,691 each opera.

The electric telegraph from Bale to Berne and to Zurich commenced working on the 14th.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is understood that Parliament will not be called together for "despatch of business" before Thursday, the 11th of November, when it will be assembled for a short session before Christmas, of four or five weeks, unless something important and unforeseen shall occur in the meantime, and will then be adjourned for the Christmas holiday.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has decided upon building a bridge over the Cuck, a short distance above Warkworth Hermitage, to enable the inhabitants of Warkworth to reach the common by a shorter than the present route.

John Johns, Esq., Judge of the County Court, and Recorder for Carmarthen, has kindly and liberally presented £20 ("being the first fruits of his office as Recorder") to the Carmarthenshire Infirmary.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Berwick procured a few grains of wheat taken from an Egyptian mummy, and from one of them which he planted he has reaped a stalk which has no less than 23 branches, and from another, which was selected as an average of the whole, upwards of 60 grains were taken.

A few days ago, Sarah Cope, aged six, living with her parents at 61, Dudley-street, London, was looking out of a second-floor landing window, when she fell over, pitched on her head on the stone pavement beneath, and died on Saturday last.

The number of Wesleyan Dissenters, in the present year, in Great Britain appears, from the official reports of the conference, to be 281,263, being a decrease as compared with the previous year, of 20,964. In Ireland, 20,049.

We read in the *Vienna Gazette* of the 17th inst.:—"The court-martial sitting in Vienna has sentenced Maria Swoboda, clothes-maker, to fifteen blows with rods and fourteen days' confinement in irons, for verbal and actual injury of the officers of public security."

The *Stamford Mercury* relates that while George Harrison was shooting deer in Blithewyke-park, on firing at one fine buck, another, equally good, also happened to be in a line. The bullet passed obliquely through the head of both, and two deer lay dead close together from the effects of one shot.

The *Devonshire Chronicle* states that a few days ago a young shark, about four feet long, was taken alive at the confluence of the Taw and Torridge. It was taken to Barnstaple, and exhibited to the curious at one penny each. It was purchased by Mr. Fraine, gunsmith, with the design of "stuffing" the skin.

The *Newcastle Journal* cautions the public against forged Bank of England notes, which in some instances have been passed away in that town during the past week by strangers, men and women.

The accounts from Ireland generally represent the potato crop as recovering from the disease which affected it lately. The representations are favourable of the condition and promising abundance of the crops of all sorts.

A very valuable coal mine is said to have been just discovered on the property of a gentleman named Bredin, in the county of Cavan, Ireland, and the coal having been scientifically examined, found to be of a superior quality.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police last week condemned a butcher, of Vendôme, named Silbegan, to 5*fr.* fine and costs, for having offered for sale in the market a calf aged less than six weeks.

On Sunday morning the starch manufactory of Mr. J. Gardner, in Belfast, was completely destroyed by an accidental fire.

It is stated that the garter vacant by the demise of the Duke of Hamilton will be conferred on the Duke of Northumberland, the first Lord of the Admiralty.

A pamphlet called "Les Nuits de St. Cloud, ou les Deux Cours," has been seized by the police at Brussels, on the complaint of the French Minister; and a judicial prosecution has been commenced against the publishers.

The agents of the London Electric Telegraph Company have obtained leave to break the ground in the Devonport streets, for the purpose of laying the wires of the telegraph to the Admiral's Office on Mount Wise, so as to complete the communication from London to that point.

A gentleman named Burnham, of Heavitree, was struck dead by lightning during the thunderstorm that visited Exeter and its neighbourhood in the last week, and several persons were more or less scorched by the electric fluid.

From a field of oats, belonging to Mr. James Wright, farmer, Kilnford, parish of Dundonald, in Scotland, two stalks were found to measure in height, the one six feet ten inches, the other seven feet. The grains of one ear were accurately counted, and found to amount to 449.

The *Gazzetta di Roma* announces that four suspension bridges are to be constructed over the Tiber, viz. at Rapetta, San Giovanni de' Fiorentini, Ponte Rotto, and Ripa Grande. A company has undertaken the work, on condition of exacting a moderate toll.

Some workmen, whilst recently excavating the ground at Solopisk, near Prague, came on the skull of a hippopotamus, partly petrified, and about four and a half feet in length. This curious article has been deposited in the palace of Prince de Schwarzenberg, at Cit. eb.

Some children, who were recently playing on the banks of the lake of Morat, near Avully, in the Swiss canton of Vaud, found about 100 ancient gold coins, including an English rose noble of the reign of Edward IV., a coin of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and a Brabant coin of the year 1470.

The Earl of Derby has declined the invitation to be present at the dinner of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society, to be held at Preston on Thur day next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of a check for £15 from "A Catholic Priest," as restitution money.

The Earl of Burlington has acceded to an application from several antiquaries for permission to excavate within the walls of the old castle of Plessey, in Sussex—the Anderi of the Romans, and the prison of the poet-king of Scotland, the earlier and the better James the First.

According to a judicial journal of Berlin, the sentences of death in proportion to the population have, during the last five years, been as one to 250,000 in England, one to 200,000 in Ireland, one to 200,000 in Bavaria, one to 72,000 in Sweden, one to 70,000 in Prussia, and one to 120,000 in Spain.

The *Aberdeen Herald* says it is confidently reported that the state of Mr. Macaulay's health is such that his medical attendants have advised him to refrain from making any public appearance whatever. Under such circumstances it is not unlikely but there may be another severe contest for the representation of Edinburgh in Parliament.

A Northumberland paper states that the books of a grocer who failed the other day, prove that he lost no less than £30 per week by selling "cheap sugar."

Lismore Castle, on the banks of the picturesque Blackwater, in Ireland, was last week partially destroyed by fire, which accidentally broke out on the premises.

The latest shipment of cotton grown by way of experiment for Manchester is now on its way to Mr. Hugh Fleming, Manchester Commercial Association, for sale, from Colombo, Ceylon. It consists of fifty-five bales shipped by the *Waterloo* by order of the Court of the Directors of the East India Company.

The import of foreign grain, cheese, &c., into Liverpool for the fortnight ending 18th August, 1852, amounted to 271,865 bushels wheat, 6725 bags ditto, 73 782 barrels flour, 4316 sacks ditto, 99,627 bushels Indian corn, 29,636 sacks ditto, 58,000 bushels oats, 7840 bushels barley, 22,120 bushels beans, 40 bushels peas, 203 bags ditto, 800 boxes cheese, 40 cases ditto.

The *Belfast Whig* of Monday states that Mr. W. S. Crawford is about to be made the defendant in no fewer than twenty-five actions for libel, at the suit of as many landed proprietors in Down, whom the late member for Rochdale assailed in a recent letter respecting the election in that county.

The present summer has been more than usually favourable for the honey harvest. Three crops of honey have been taken within the last five weeks from one cottage hive in the garden of Dr. Whythead, of Crayke, in Yorkshire. The gross weight of the crops was 45*lb.*, the produce of 4*lb.* of virgin comb, and an ample supply of honey was left in the old stock.

A Freehold Land Society, called the British Freehold Land Society established at Manchester in March, on the same principle as the National, has succeeded so well that already 1300 shares have been taken up. The managers have purchased an estate at Didbury consisting of nine acres, giving slightly over £400 per acre for the freehold, and are dividing it into 135 allotments.

The following gentlemen have been elected bondholder trustees of the Birkenhead Dock Trust, viz. Sir J. L. Goldsmith, Bart.; Lionel Ames, Esq., The Hyde, near St. Albans; Samuel Hume, Esq., Liverpool; Alfred Williams Powles, Esq., Liverpool; Andrew Henderson, Esq., Gloucester-place, London; and the Rev. William Hawks, Bath.

A Canadian paper records the death of Mr. Charles Boucher, of Berthier, district of Montreal, at the advanced age of 106. He had been married three times, and had sixty children. He leaves to deplore his loss 43 children, 66 grand-children, 13 great-grand-children, 28 nephews, 70 grand-nephews, 13 great-grand-nephews, and a large circle of friends, who assisted at his funeral, which took place on the 12th of April with great solemnity.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. J. Northampton.—Your present exaltation differs materially from the former. As you now put the case, Black is unquestionably bound to capture the B1 h-p, and as he cannot do so with his Kt, he must take it, whatever the cost, with his Queen. HERCULES JOHANNES, L. H. A. Lower Hyd nam.—Your solutions are both incorrect. RUSTICUS.—We cannot afford room for your letter, but we are quite ready to acknowledge that our experience fully bears out the truth of your assertion, that, while chess clubs and chess amateurs have multiplied prodigiously throughout the country during the last half of the year, the quality of the provincial play has not kept pace with that increase. This is partly owing to some of the least men from the county having taken up their abode in the metropolis; but the chief cause of this falling off is that a morbid sensitiveness to defeat, which prevents interior players accepting fair odds at the hands of stronger ones, and thus deprives all parties of that constant practice which is indispensable for the attainment of excellence.

J. E. H. of Mulligardi.—The new version shall be examined and reported on. BATH DUO.—In the position given Black may evidently draw the game, if he choose, by perpetual check. STREVEN.—Your problem in four moves seems impracticable. Suppose at his second move Black play Q to B sq, in stead of P to Q 4th, how would you proceed? J. L.—If at the moment of touching a piece you say "J'adoube," or "I adjust," your adversary cannot compel you to move that piece. ARBITER.—See the solution we give below.

PATER FAMILIAS.—We rejoice to find that our exertions to do away with the pernicious practice of playing Chess for money in the cigar divans are likely to be completely successful. To say no more on the subject of the many idle, worthless persons whom the system tempts, it is creditable to a declining recreation like Chess that it should be made a medium for petty gambling.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 446, by Mons. Damiano, Gregory, Albert, J. E. Ernest, Darinus, Sun-blink, Derevon, B. W. F., May 8y, L. S. D., M. E. R., Philo-Chess, are correct. All others, are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 447, by Derevon, Fuh, Major, B. W. F., are correct. All others, are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 446.

(White playing First.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	Kt takes Q	3. B to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to K. 4th
2. K to K R 5th (ch)	K takes R	4. Kt mates.	

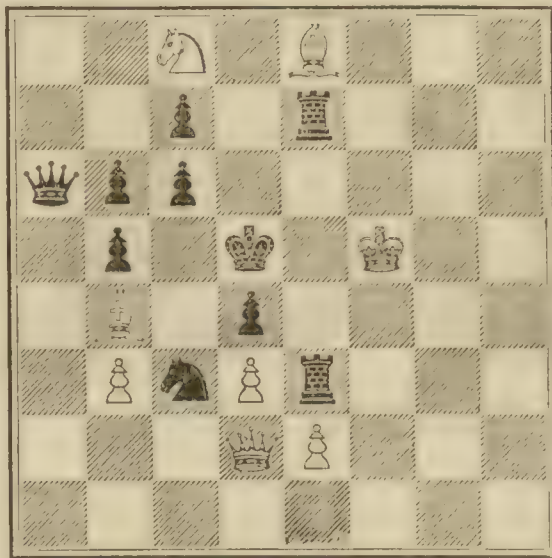
(Black playing First.)

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	R takes Q	3. R takes Q R P (ch)	K to Kt sq
2. B takes Q Kt P (ch)	K takes B	4. Kt mates.	

PROBLEM No. 448.

By E. B. C., of Princeton, United States.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

(Algaier Gambit.)

Spirited little Gambit played by Prince OROUSOFF, the elder, against Mr. BINN, of Moscow.

WHITE (the Prince.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (the Prince.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. R to K B 4th (c)	Rt takes B
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. P takes Kt	Q takes Q (ch)
3. Kt to K B 31	P to K Kt 4th	15. R takes Q	B to Q B 4th (ch)
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	16. K to R 2d	Kt to K R 4th
5. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th (a)	17. R to K B 7th (ch)	Kt to K 3d
6. P to Q 4th (b)	P to K R 3d	18. Kt takes K P (d)	B to Q Kt 3d
7. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt	19. Kt to Q 6th (e)	P to K Kt 6th (ch)
8. Q takes P	P takes P	20. K to R sq	P takes Kt
9. K B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2d	21. Q takes P (ch)	Kt to K B 3d
10. B to K 5th (ch)	Kt to K B 3d	22. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to R 4th
11. Castles	K to K 2d	23. K R to K Kt 7th	K takes P
12. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d		

(a) Discouraged by his previous defeats at this opening by Prince OROUSOFF, Mr. BINN in the present instance essays to maintain that system of defence recommended by PAULSEN, who disapproves (erroneously, in the opinion of Major Jaenisch and other authors) of the move 5 (Black) P to K R 3d.

(b) This move, the invention of the Prince OROUSOFF, has not been foreseen by PAULSEN, who mentions only—6 (White) P to K 5th, or P takes Q P, or P to Q 3d.

(c) White sustains his attack with great ability. From first to last every move tells.

(d) Strong, but not so strong, we apprehend as K R takes Q B P, threatening not only to win the Bishop, but to give mate, by B to K B 7th (ch), in three or four moves.

(e) Ingenious; since whether Black take it or not, he has no escape.

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

Brilliant partie recently played at the Brussels Chess Club; M. de RIVES giving the Pawn and move to Mr. ALLIX.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	Kt to K R 3d	15. Q R to K sq	Kt to K 4th (c)
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 2d	16. Kt to K 6th	K takes K (ch)
3. B to Q B 4th	P to K 31	17. B takes K (d)	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
4. Kt to K B 31	P to Q B 4th	18. K to K R sq	Kt takes Q
5. P to Q 5th	P to K 4th	19. B takes Q	B takes B (e)
6. Kt to Q B 31	P to Q 31	20. Kt takes B	B to Q 21
7. P to K R 3d	Kt to Q 21	21. P to Q B 4th	R to K R sq
8. B to K 3d	B to K 2d	22. B to Q 3d	P to K R 31
9. Castles	Castles	23. Kt to K 6th	B takes Kt
10. Q Kt to K 2d	Kt to K Kt 4th (a)	24. P takes B	R to K B 5th (f)
11. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	25. P to K 5th (g)	R to Q 5th
12. P to K B 4th	B to K R 31	26. P to K 7th	K to B 21
13. Q to Q 21	P takes P	27. P takes P	
14. Kt takes P	Q to K Kt 4th (b)		

(a) The attack now commenced by M. de Rives is maintained with uncommon spirit, and leads to some situations of striking interest.

(b) Very well played, both the side and the next move of Black.

(c) At the first view, this appears to be throwing away the game; but, on examination, it is found to be part of a very beautiful combination, by which Black deserves to have won the day.

(d) If he had taken with the Rook or King, or moved his King to K 2d, Black would have won without much trouble.

(e) We should have preferred either taking the Kt with the Q Bishop, or taking the K Bishop with the Kt, and we believe in either case M. de Rives would have won a Pawn after the exchange.

(f) Black's difficulty is to preserve his Kt, which White threatens to win by R to Q sq, past move. It is quite clear that he is guilty of a mistake, as he cannot move his Kt to K 4th, and thus avoid the capture of his Bishop.

(g) Mr. ALLIX plays this termination very cleverly; after the advances of this Pawn, we doubt if Black could in any way retrieve himself, for if he had answered with 25 P takes P, then

WHITE.	BLACK.
26. P to K 7th	K to K 21
27. K takes K P	K to B 21
28. B to K Kt 6th (ch), and wins.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 756.—By E. B. C., of Princeton.

White: K at K R 5th, R at Q B 3d, B at Q B sq, P at Q B 2d. Black: K at Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 757.—Composed by Signor ANSELMI, of Rome.

White: K at K R sq, Q at Q B 3d, R at Q 5th, B at K Kt 4th, Ps at K R 2nd and K Kt 2d. Black: K at Q R sq, Q at K sq, R at K Kt 2d, B at K 5th and Q Kt 3d; Ps at K B 31, K 4th, Q B 21, and Q R 2d.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 758.—By J. P., of Lisbon.

White: K at Q R 5th, Q at K Kt 4th, Kts at Q 4th and 7th; Ps at K 2d, Q 2d, and Q Kt 5th. Black: K at Q B 5th, Q at K sq, Bs at K R 4th and 7th; Ps at Q Kt 6th and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON has during the last ten days been actively engaged in completing the necessary preliminaries for the formation of the militia in Hampshire and the Tower Hamlets, over which districts the noble and gallant Duke is Lord Lieutenant.

ENROLMENT OF THE BERKSHIRE MILITIA.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Abingdon, the Lord-Lieutenant of this county, has recently held a meeting of the lieutenancy in order to carry into effect the Militia Act. The Lord-Lieutenant was himself present, and there was a large number of the Deputy Lieutenants, of whom were the Earl of Craven, Lord Barrington, M.P., Sir J. Conroy, Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Colonel Blagrove (of the Berks Militia), Major J. L. Gower (of the Berks Militia), Major Court, &c. The noble and venerable chairman (the Lord-Lieutenant), on opening the proceedings, said it was very desirable that the quota of 483 men for this county should be raised by voluntary enlistment, to avoid the unpleasantness and inconvenience of the ballot, and that the force should be prepared for training and exercise as early as possible in the month of October. The views propounded by his Lordship met with general concurrence, and the meetings of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the several divisions of the county, to receive the returns from the different parishes were fixed upon. The number required for this county is on an average about two to each parish, and already we have heard of several having volunteered for a service. The meeting of the Lieutenancy was adjourned until the 17th of September.

EAST YORK MILITIA.—A meeting of the East Riding Lieutenancy was held at the Court-house, Beverly, on Saturday, the 21st inst., to receive the returns of the constables, from all the parishes and townships in the riding, of the number of volunteers who have offered to enlist in the militia. The Earl of Carlisle, the Lord-Lieutenant, was present. The number of men required is about 800. Notwithstanding the first comments held out by placards, setting forth the advantages of enlistment, and circulated in every parish, it appears that the total number of volunteers who have presented themselves is just twenty-seven. Nine of them are from one small town (Cherry Burton), who expect to be made sergeants. Beverly has only furnished one. Throughout the whole of North Hilderness, a large agricultural district, not one volunteer has been found. Voluntary enlistment in the East Riding has failed.

The enlistment of young men for the Dorset Regiment of militia is progressing favourably, and it is the general opinion that the required number will be raised without resorting to the ballot.

MANING THE NAVY.—A committee of flag officers and captains, consisting of Admiral Sir William Parker (chairman), Rear-Admiral Fausbaw, Captain the Hon. Richard Dundas, Captain Peter Richards, and Captain John Shephard, are now sitting at the Admiralty, Whitehall, for the purpose of considering the best plan to be adopted for the purpose of supplying the Royal Navy with efficient and able-bodied seamen whenever an emergency may arise to call for the services.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY has, by his Grace the Commander-in-Chief's desire, been directed for the future to inspect all regiments of cavalry in the United Kingdom, and not those only which are quartered in Great Britain, as heretofore.

MODEL FIRE-ARMS.—A party in the West of England has purchased and imported from Belgium a parcel of single and double-barrelled guns and pistols, which are intended to be sent to Birmingham in order to see if they cannot be made there equal in quality and finish for the same price, as to cost of manufacture, as abroad, for the ultimate purpose of sale to parties emigrating to America or elsewhere, from this country.

NEW IRON WAR-VESSELS.—A plan has been recently submitted to Government and private ship builders, by Mr. L. Arman, of Bordeaux, and Mr. J. J. Brunet, of the Canal Iron Works, Lamehouse, with the view of obviating the objections which at present exist against iron vessels, owing to their ascertained unfitness for war purposes, and that when employed in warm climates they very soon become foul on the surface—an incrustation of weeds and shells being speedily formed, which very seriously retards the speed of the vessel; and in consequence of the material itself being liable to very rapid deterioration, there being several well-authenticated cases of iron vessels that have been employed for only a few years within the tropics, whose outward plating and frames, when exposed to the action of the water, being found entirely changed in character in many parts, and converted into a sort of plumbago, easily cut with a knife, and without any strength or tenacity. Mr. Arman proposes to remove these objections by building vessels of the most approved modern lines for speed, the outer frame and plating to be of timber much thinner, and lighter than vessels built entirely of timber, and within the outer frame build one entirely of iron, also proportionally lighter than if built entirely of iron. The French Government have ordered the building of a corvette at Rochfort, to be named *La Mergue*, with auxiliary engines of 220-horse power, the specimen Mr. Arman built for the mercantile service of France having given great satisfaction. The plan appears well adapted for the mercantile service of this country, but it is not probable the Admiralty will order any vessel to be built where iron plating is used, as the splinters from it would be most destructive to the crews when splintered by 22-pounder shot, except Mr. Arman can show by experiment that his iron is protected.

COURT MARTIAL AT CHATHAM.—Lance-corporal William Maurice Jackson, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, was tried on Monday, by a district court-martial at this garrison, for desertion in Sepember, 1847. Lieut.-Colonel Walker, 95th Regiment, was president. The prisoner surrendered himself to a corporal at Woolwich on the 12th inst. Evidence was given of his desertion; and the prisoner, in his defence, explained why he deserted. He stated that he was accused a sergeant who had the management of the sergeants' mess in that he was a defaulter, and the sergeant threatened to place him under arrest, and to bring him to a court-martial. His called witnesses to character, and a very excellent character was given him. The court found him guilty. The sentence must be confirmed by the Commandant-in-Chief before it can be publicly known. The prisoner has a wife and family, and was in business in Loo-coa as a printer. His friends are very respectable, his father is a merchant at Liverpool, and the principal of a banking firm at the Isle of Man.

THE ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE "RAVENSBOROUGH."—John Castle, the seaman who had his arm blown off on board the *Ravenborough* steamer, whilst she was saluting the Queen at Antwerp, has been taken to the Portsmouth Hospital. The Queen has sent £25 for him, and her Majesty's steamer *Retribution's* crew have subscribed £6. A seaman of the *Retribution*, on board which vessel Castle was sent, in unloading the foremost guns, in order that Castle might not be disturbed, also had one of his arms blown off.

Sir James Graham, Bart., visited the Plymouth dockyard last week, also the works at Keyham, with Commodore Seymour. The hon. Baronet has a son appointed as midshipman on board the *Trincornet*, under orders for South America.

Captain John Edward Wallcott (1822), M.P. for Christchurch, one of the most distinguished, but neglected, senior officers of the navy, has received at the hands of the Duke of Northumberland the good-service pension of £150 per annum.

The *Greenock*, 10, iron screw steam-frigate, fitted with engines of 550-horsepower, has been sold by Government to the Australian steam Screw Shipping Company, for the purpose of being employed in communicating between Great Britain and the Australian colony, now rising into great importance since the discovery of gold fields in that quarter of the world. The chief engineer, who superintended the fittings of the engines, has been offered £18 per month by the Company if he will enter their service, and still continue chief engineer of the *Greenock*.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT GALWAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE long-talked-of Galway cattle show has at length taken place. According to previous arrangement, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with the Countess of Eglinton, accompanied by his private secretary, and an aide-de-camp, left the Castle on Wednesday morning (last week), and arrived at the station of the Midland Great Western Railway at ten o'clock, where the State carriages of the Company (an exceedingly handsome structure) awaited his coming. Immediately, the special train started, having a second carriage, bearing the chairman, chief engineer, contractor, W. Dargan, Esq., and some few of the directors, attached to it, and arriving at the Terminus at Galway (the journey having been accomplished in much less time than was expected), the preparations for the reception of his Excellency were not completed, and as a result, the Viceregal entrance was little more than a private one.

When the period for receiving the addresses had arrived, a positive scramble took place amongst the deputies. His Lordship received them in the presence of his Countess and staff, but deferred answering them until he had seen Galway Bay. At three o'clock his Excellency and suite visited the show-yard, where he remained for some time, and returned shortly before six; at this hour a larger gathering of the people had assembled, who received his Lordship respectfully, though not very enthusiastically.



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING, AT GALWAY.—RECEPTION OF THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

dining-hall, temporarily fitted up in a portion of the railway terminus, under the direction of Mr. Cheyne. The dinner was graced by the attendance of a number of ladies who had obtained the privilege of admission. Her Excellency a little after nine o'clock honoured the banquet with her presence, shortly after which, owing to indisposition, the Viceregal circle took their departure, when the company soon broke up.

Next morning (Friday), from its being announced that his Excellency had intimated his intention to view the Bay, and the *Geyser's* steam being seen getting up, so early as six o'clock the crowd began to collect; and at two o'clock, when their Excellencies arrived at the pier, every available spot from which a view could be obtained, was fully occupied, and the air was filled with hearty Irish cheering. Upon entering the steamer's gig, a salute was fired from the ship in the bay, to the delight of the Galwegians, unaccustomed to these things. Their Excellencies, after receiving the address of the Harbour Board, and enjoying a short sail, returned ashore, and were driven to a small steamer.

A portion of the route, from the landing pier to the basin wherein this tiny craft lay, chanced to be the fish market; and through this not very odoriferous *locale* their Excellencies had to be driven—nay, even to walk a portion; but then, had it not been so, one of the greatest treats in Galway, that of seeing the Cladagh men and women in their homes, would have been lost.

Having gone on board the *O'Connell*, amidst the sounds of music and cheers of the people, deputations and addresses were presented from the Cladagh, as also from the other societies connected with that side of the town. After his Excellency had inspected the industrial productions of the youthful portion of this strange people, the steamer entered the dock for the first time, amidst the cheers of thousands.

Here a long procession was formed of the fishing-hookers and other boats belonging to the Cladagh, with those of the Board of Works and private parties in the town, headed (as of old) by the *O'Connell*, and took its way towards the first gate, which closed, to raise the Viceregal

party's boat to the level of Lough Corrib, as engraved above. Here a fine view was obtained of the Lord Lieutenant and his Lady. The steamer wended its way up to the Castle, from which a Royal salute was fired, and afterwards put about on its downward progress.

At six o'clock their Excellencies arrived at their residence; and at eleven the Countess, leaning on the Duke of Leinster, entered the ball-room; immediately after which dancing commenced, and was kept up with spirit to a late hour.

Upon his return, the Earl and his party stopped at Athlone, to inspect the bridge and other public works in that town; and, after partaking of an elegant *déjeuner* prepared for him by the directors of the railway (to whom all praise is due for their untiring exertions to raise Galway to the position which nature seems to point out she ought to hold), arrived safely in Dublin.

To the secretary and officers of the Railway Company our special thanks are due, for their kind attentions to our Artist and Correspondent.



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.



THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP LEAVING PRINCE'S PIER, LIVERPOOL, FOR AUSTRALIA.

DEPARTURE OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN" FOR AUSTRALIA.

ABOUT three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, this splendid screw steamship, Captain Mathews, weighed her anchor in the Sloyne, and steamed gently down towards the mouth of the Mersey; her passage being watched with intense interest by crowds of enthusiastic spectators, who had stationed themselves on the Liverpool side. Steam-boats and other craft, gaily dressed with flags and streamers, and filled with people, were moving about in all directions, while the ferry-boats were crammed with passengers, who preferred the Cheshire side of the river as a point of view. The deck of the *Great Britain* was crowded with passengers, to take farewell of old England. Several tug-boats hovered round the leviathan; at intervals guns were fired from the *Great Britain* herself; from the *Arctic*, which lay in the Sloyne; and from Mr. Parry's pleasure gardens at Seacombe, while an almost uninterrupted series of hearty cheers resounded from the steamer, the neighbouring boats, and the piers. At length the fort was breasted, and after firing a salute the smaller vessels fell back, and the *Great Britain* sped on her way with upwards of 630 passengers and a very heavy mail.

The *Great Britain*, at the time she left the river, was drawing 22 feet of water. The quantity of coal taken on board is about 1400 tons, chiefly Welsh, with a small quantity of anthracite and patent fuel, as an experiment. There is enough to steam the whole distance without stopping; but, lest anything should occur, she will call at the Cape of Good Hope to replenish her supply, and take in live stock. It is expected that she will reach the Cape in about twenty-five days, whither ships have been dispatched with coals to wait her arrival. After staying there two or three days, she

will proceed to Melbourne and Sydney, and it is confidently expected that she will reach the former place in fifty-six days from England; whereas double that length of time is considered an average voyage for a sailing vessel. The *Great Britain* is fully equipped to resist any attempt to attack the vessel that might be made, for she is mounted with six heavy deck guns, and arms and ammunition for 100 men. The crew of the *Great Britain* consists of about 180 persons in all.

DEPARTURE OF THE "BALLENGEICH" EMIGRANT SHIP FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

IN our Journal of last week, we described the very interesting proceedings on Wednesday, at a farewell group meeting of passengers to Australia, by the *Ballengeich*, from Southampton, freighted on the colonization plan founded by Mrs. Chisholm. We now engrave the scene of the farewell, with Mrs. Chisholm addressing the assembly. We also add an explanation of the circumstances which led to the chartering of the *Ballengeich* for the voyage.

Several vessels have already been sent out upon the family-group scheme devised by Mrs. Chisholm, most of the emigrants having received loans from a society, which they have undertaken to repay. Hitherto, the great points for emigrant departure have been London and Liverpool; but as the impulse to emigrate spreads through the country, other ports put forth their claims to participate in the advantage; and among them Southampton, with its obvious advantages as a starting-point. More than one vessel has already sailed from the port;

but it was reserved for the *Ballengeich*, a fine ship of about 800 tons burden, to be the first vessel that should carry out a number of emigrants on Mrs. Chisholm's principles, and under her auspices, who had all, with trifling exceptions, paid their own passage-money. The history of the chartering of this vessel is curious. Some years ago the Government agents connected with emigration wrote to the South-Western Railway for tenders to convey emigrants on their line down to Southampton; but other influences prevailed, and the bulk of the emigrants continued to be sent from the Thames. The matter dropped for the time, but some time afterwards Mr. Wyndham Harding, the secretary of the South-Western Railway, proposed to the Directors that they should start a vessel from Southampton, at the same time pointing out the advantages that would accrue to the line from the establishment of that port as a point of embarkation for emigrants. The directors, however, declined to interfere, as not properly coming within the sphere of their duties; on which Mr. Harding undertook the task at his own individual risk, and engaged the *Ballengeich* to take out passengers on Mrs. Chisholm's plan; that lady not only affording encouragement, but giving valuable personal assistance to carry out the project. It is gratifying to add that the risk of the spirited projector formidable as it might appear in the first instance, has turned out to be merely nominal; all the berths having been engaged at the moderate fare fixed of twenty guineas. There are about 250 emigrants—men, women, and children—in the *Ballengeich*, and the accommodation provided is the same throughout the ship. There is no distinction between cabin and steerage passengers; thus completely realising the idea of family emigration.

Wednesday week was the day fixed for hauling the *Ballengeich* out of the docks, the emigrants were all assembled on board for the first time, and were attended by numerous friends who had come to bid them fare-

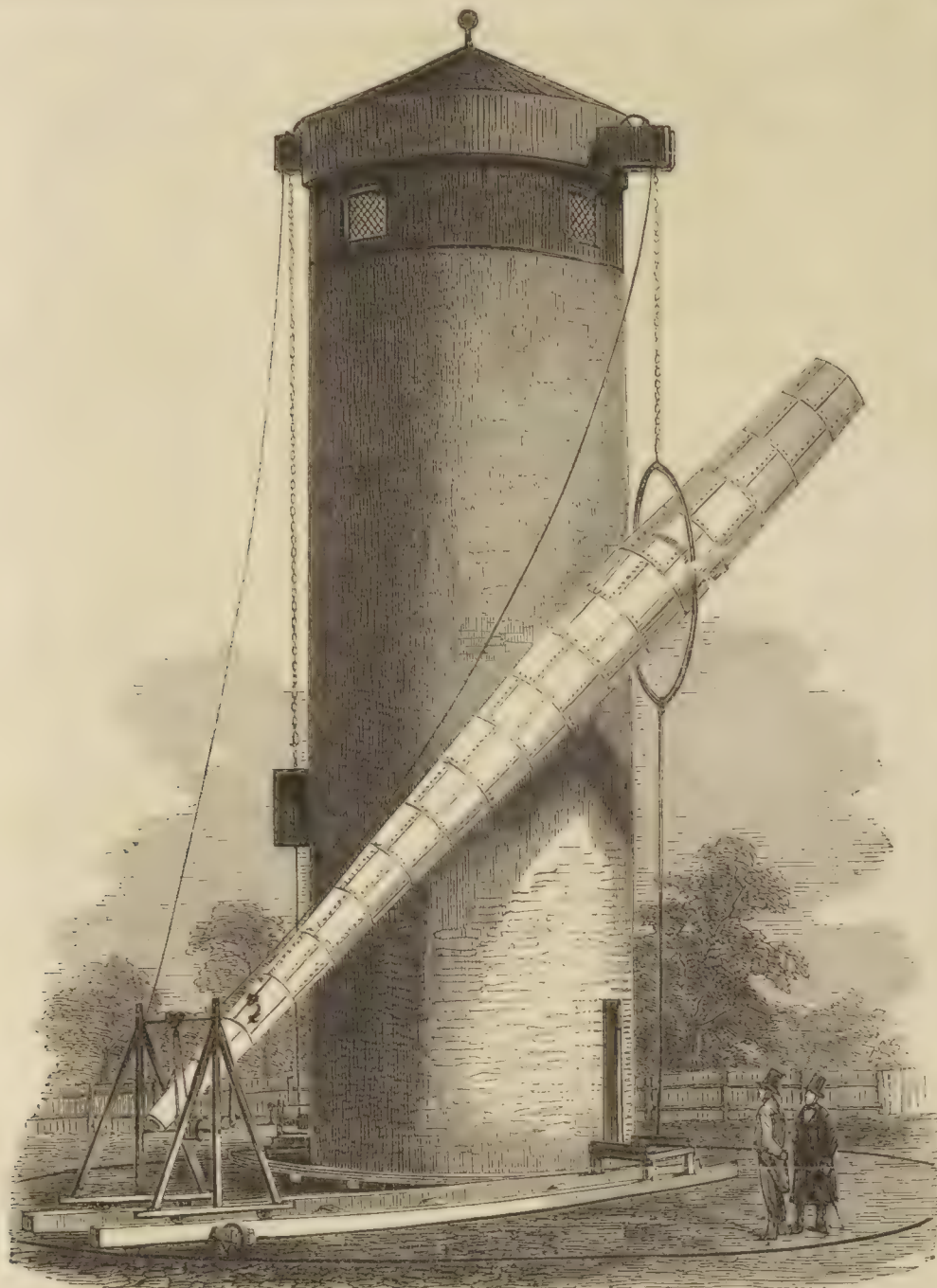


THE "BALLENGEICH" EMIGRANT SHIP LEAVING SOUTHAMPTON FOR AUSTRALIA.—MRS. CHISHOLM'S FAREWELL.

and Professor of Physiology at King's College, London.—On the 19th inst. aged 84, the Venerable W T F Bryner, Archdeacon of Bath, Canon of Wells, and Rector of Charl-Mackrell.—On the 19th inst. the Rev Henry George Wells, aged 46.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

THE ANTIDOTE. Popular SONG.—



GIGANTIC TELESCOPE JUST ERECTED AT WANDSWORTH COMMON.

"THE CRAIG TELESCOPE," AT WANDSWORTH COMMON.

During the past three months, the construction of a building on Wandsworth-common, for the reception of a monster achromatic telescope, has been rapidly progressing, and is, with the telescope itself, now nearly completed. This great work is under the superintendence of William Gravatt, Esq., F.R.S., for the Rev. Mr. Craig, vicar of Leamington. The site, consisting of two acres, has been liberally presented by Earl Spencer, in perpetuity, or as long as the telescope shall be maintained.

As this gigantic instrument should have some distinctive name, the various friends of science who have been admitted to view it, have denominated it the "The Craig Telescope;" considering, as the Duke of Northumberland's name has been handed down in connexion with the Cambridge refractor—so, also, the originator, in fact, of this 85 feet focal length achromatic telescope, with an object-glass of two feet aperture, and already capable of doing marvels, should have his name associated with a work completely novel in all its parts, and, we are happy to add, entirely of English workmanship. All other large achromatic telescopes of any pretensions are foreign. The Duke of Northumberland's telescope is foreign; the Oxford telescope is foreign; Sir James South's telescope is foreign; in fact, these instruments were merely purchased by English money. Not so, the present instrument, by far the largest achromatic telescope in the world. In the retired study of a country clergyman, the idea of this instrument struck him; and having made in his own peculiar way his calculations, the result was a fixed determination to carry them out, which he has more especially shown in the choice of his engineer, for many were those he had to reject, after looking into their plans of mounting his telescope. He has selected Wm. Gravatt, Esq., F.R.S., whose name, we believe, Mr. Craig is more desirous to connect with this wonderful telescope than his own. The powers of this Telescope, as a measuring instrument, are unapproachable by all others. It separates minute points of light so distinctly that its

space penetrating qualifications will render it, as a discovering instrument, one of a most superior order. It resolves the Milky Way, not simply into beautiful and brilliant "star dust," to use the language of astronomers, but actually subdivides it into regular constellations. We thus, in what at best was heretofore separated into minute points of light, can now behold counterparts of our own Orion and Cassiopeia, our Greater and Lesser Bear; and, also, evidently adorned with the most gorgeous colours.

The Telescope is perfectly achromatic: Saturn exhibits itself with milk-light whiteness. Now that the instrument is adjusted, Mr. Craig wishes the planet Venus to be examined, for he hopes to settle the question as to whether she has a satellite or not; and we need not say what an advantage the solution of this fact would be to science. The moon is a magnificent object, and perfectly colourless, so that the observer can behold her mountains and rocks with a vivid distinctness, that makes us long for clear weather to bring the whole of the powers of this marvellous instrument to bear upon our planet. On a favourable evening, were such a building, for instance, as Westminster Abbey in the moon, this Telescope would reveal all its parts and proportions.

The central tower is of brick, and 64 feet in height, 15 feet in diameter, and weighs 220 tons. Every precaution has been taken in its construction to prevent the slightest vibration, which can still further be provided for by loading the several floors, and the most perfect steadiness will be thus ensured. By the side of this sustaining tower hangs the telescope. The length of the main tube, which is shaped somewhat like a cigar, is 76 feet, having an eye-piece at the narrow end, and a ducap at the other: the total length in use will be 85 feet. The design of the ducap is to prevent obscuration by the condensation of moisture, which takes place during the night, when the instrument is most in use. Its exterior is of bright metal: the interior is painted black. The focal distance will vary from 76 to 85 feet. The tube at its greatest circumference measures 13 feet, and this part is about 24 feet from the object-glass. The determination of this point was the result of repeated experiments, and minute and careful calculations. It was essential to the object in view that there should not

be the slightest vibration in the instrument, and Mr. Gravatt has made the vibration at one end of the tube neutralise that at the other. The iron-work of the tube, which is a splendid specimen of English workmanship, was manufactured by Messrs. Rennie, under the direction of Mr. Gravatt. The tube rests upon a light wooden framework with iron wheels attached, and is fitted to a circular iron railway at a distance of 52 feet from the centre of the tower. The chain by which it is lowered is capable of sustaining a weight of fifteen tons, though the weight of the tube is only three. Notwithstanding the immense size of the instrument, it can move either in the azimuth, or up to an altitude of 80 degrees, with as much ease and rapidity as an ordinary telescope, and from the nature of the mechanical arrangements, with far greater certainty as to results. The slightest force applied to the wheel on the iron rail causes the instrument to move round the central tower.

All the optical work has been executed by Mr. F. Slater, of Somers-place West, Euston-square. The two lenses, one of flint and the other of plate glass, are thus used:—The plate-glass lens has a positive focal length of 30 feet 1½ inch; its refractive index is 1.5103. The flint-glass lens has a negative focal length of 49 feet 10½ inches; and the refractive index of this glass is 1.6308. These two lenses, placed in contact, are used in combination, and constitute the achromatic object-glass, the focal length of which is 76 feet to parallel rays—that is, to all celestial objects.

CEDAR TREE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

This magnificent cedar, which had for centuries stood in the grounds of Park-place, Henley-on-Thames, was struck to the ground by lightning on the 21st ult., and has since attracted thousands of visitors. The tree is a remarkably large one, and with the branches on the ground, as struck by the flash, covers about an acre of ground. It has been surrounded with a railing to preserve it from the curiosity of the spectators, many of whom took away portions of the prostrate giant as a souvenir of the storm.



CEDAR STRUCK BY LIGHTNING, AT HENLEY-UPON-THAMES.

MR. J. R. HIND.

On Sunday night, at 11h. 30m., this indefatigable astronomer discovered, at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park, another planet—this being the sixth planet Mr. Hind has detected during the past five years; "a sufficient proof," observes Mr. Hind, in his letter announcing the discovery, "that the members of the planetary system must be far more numerous than was formerly supposed. It is in the constellation Aquarius, and will be readily seen with a telescope of a very ordinary power. In brightness it equals a star of the ninth magnitude, and appears to have the same yellowish tinge that has been noticed about Pallas, Melpomene, and others of the same group of planets. At 11h. 35m. 38s., Greenwich mean time (August 22), its right ascension was 22h. 22m. 29.7s., and its north polar distance 97 deg. 32m. 14s.; the diurnal motion in right ascension is 53 sec. towards the west, and in N.P.D. about 5 min. towards the south."

We take this fit occasion of presenting our readers with a Portrait of Mr. Hind, and an outline of his valuable contributions to astronomical science.

J. R. Hind was born at Nottingham, May 12, 1823, where his father was engaged in the staple trade of the town, viz. as a lace-manufacturer. He received his education chiefly at private schools in the neighbourhood; but, as regards astronomy, he is entirely self-taught. From the time he was six years of age he devoted every spare moment to the reading of astronomical works; and even at four years of age, we are assured, on every clear night, his great delight was to gaze at the stars. In November 1840, at the recommendation of Professor Wheatstone (to whom Mr. Hind had been introduced by Mr. W. Carmichael, of Lincoln's-inn), he was engaged as one of the assistants in the magnetical and meteorological department of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, by Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal; and he continued in this appointment till June, 1844. In the interim, Mr. Hind availed himself of the fine astronomical library attached to the Observatory, to perfect himself in the methods of calculation employed by the best authorities at the present day; and having always had a leaning to cometary astronomy, Mr. Hind occupied himself in determining the orbits of those bodies as they were



MR. J. R. HIND, OF MR. BISHOP'S OBSERVATORY, REGENT'S PARK.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET.

discovered, and in deducing more accurate orbits for some of the older ones. His first attempt at calculation was an ephemeris of Bremicker's comet of 1840, published in the Greenwich observations of that year. In June, 1844, on the recommendation of the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Hind received the appointment of observer at the private Observatory of George Bishop, Esq., South Villa, Regent's Park, to which the subject of our memoir is still attached. Previously to joining Mr. Bishop, however, Mr. Hind was engaged for three months under Mr. Airy, at Kingstown, near Dublin, on the Government expedition for determining chronometrically the longitude of Valencia.

We subjoin a list of discoveries, cometary, planetary, and stellar, since Mr. Hind's connexion with the Regent's Park Observatory:—

I. COMETS.

1. A comet, 1846, July 29, which was found about two hours earlier by De Vico, at Rome.
2. A comet, 1846, October 18, of which only one observation could be procured, owing to the cloudy weather which prevailed all over Europe.
3. A comet, 1847, February 6, afterwards visible to the naked eye in full daylight, only a few degrees distant from the sun's limb, as, in fact, Mr. Hind had predicted it would be.

II. PLANETS.

1. The planet *Iris*, 1847, August 13.
2. The planet *Flora*, 1847, October 18.
3. *Victoria*, 1850, September, 13.
4. *Irene*, 1851, May 19.—The name, derived from the Greek word *Ειρήνη*, Peace, was given by Sir John Herschel, to commemorate in the heavens the Great Industrial Exhibition of All Nations, at that time just opened in London.
5. *Melpomene*, 1852, June 24, named by the Astronomer Royal.
6. A planet, 1852, August 22, not yet named.

III. STELLAR ASTRONOMY.

The remarkable new star in Ophiuchus, 1848, April 27, which became visible suddenly, as a conspicuous fiery star, to the naked eye, and so continued about one month; after that it gradually declined, and now shines as a star of the eleventh or twelfth magnitude. Mr. Hind has discovered fifteen new variable stars, one of which has a period of nine days only, and resembles the well-known star Algol in its variations; and Mr. Hind is believed to have been the first to point out the great predominance of the red colour in variable stars, and the cloudy dull appearance which some of them exhibit about their minima.

To this list should be added three nebulae which had escaped previous observers.

Mr. Hind was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in December, 1844, and has held the honorary office of foreign secretary six years. In November, 1847, he was elected a corresponding member of the *Société Philomatique* at Paris; and in May, 1851, was chosen to succeed the late Professor Schumacher, as a corresponding member of the National Institute of France.

The King of Denmark has presented Mr. Hind with a gold medal for the discovery of the comet of February, 1847; and Mr. Hind has received three medals and prizes from the Academy of Sciences at Paris for his planetary discoveries; besides a public testimonial from the Royal Astronomical Society of London. The Government have lately conferred upon Mr. Hind a pension of £200 per annum.

Mr. Hind has computed at least seventy orbits for planets and comets during the last ten years; in addition to various other calculations scattered through the volumes of the "Astronomische Nachrichten," and the publications of the Astronomical Society and Paris Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Hind has published a treatise on the "expected return of the great comet of 1264 and 1556," which body engaged much of his attention when very young; and a small work upon planetary astronomy, entitled "the Solar System."



LITERATURE MUSIC FINE-ARTS DRAMA SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXI.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1852.

[GRATIS.

Fine Arts.

VISITS TO PICTURE GALLERIES, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

I.—THE DULWICH GALLERY.

THE agitation of the question regarding the intended New National Gallery, which must shortly come on for definitive settlement, naturally directs attention to the nature and condition of the various collections of pictures, both public and private, in England and the most frequented parts of Europe, with a view to critical examination not only of the pictures themselves, but of the arrangements of the galleries in which they are displayed. Interesting as the former branch of inquiry undoubtedly is to all lovers of art, the latter is a subject of still greater importance in its immediate practical import, affording the only safe guide for those who would judge of the site and style of building best adapted for a similar purpose in this country. We have already committed mistakes enough in this matter, and we almost tremble when we recollect that one more such mistake as that in Trafalgar-square will probably be the last that will be permitted to our generation, and will remain irreparable.

In order to throw what light we can upon so interesting a field of research and observation, we propose to undertake a critical tour amongst the principal picture galleries of Europe, and to report the results of our observations to our readers, accompanied with Illustrations, not only of particular pictures, but, in cases where we consider it desirable to do so, of the galleries themselves.

In commencing with the Dulwich Gallery we may observe, that although it pretends neither to a high rank nor great antiquity amongst European collections, it is interesting in this country both for the

manner in which it was acquired to the public use, and from the fact that it was the first public picture gallery founded in this country.

The history of this collection is curious, and appeals to the sentiments in various ways. In the first place, in common with almost every other collection or great individual picture in the world, its story is bound up with the fate of Empires and Princes, and tells of the strange vicissitudes of both. It was during the last twenty years of the last century that a French gentleman of the name of Desenfans, who was partly a teacher of languages, partly a merchant, and partly a picture-dealer, was commissioned by Stanislaus II., the last of the Kings of Poland, to make a collection of pictures for him, which the troubles of the French Revolution, in which the nobles hastened to get rid of all their valuables which they could turn into money, afforded peculiar facilities for doing. The aim of Stanislaus was not merely selfish; he wished, besides adding to his own collection, to found a gallery for the use of his subjects, and particularly with a view to the promotion of a school of art amongst them. His object being utility, his instructions were, that original and superior pictures of different schools should be purchased, but that extravagant prices should not be given; and, particularly, that the pictures should not be submitted to any process of cleaning or renovation before he saw them.

M. Desenfans was in the midst of acting upon these instructions, when, to the shame of all Europe, the partition of Poland took place; and after the death of the unfortunate Stanislaus, in 1798, the Emperor Paul, of Russia, refusing to make good the purchases of his dethroned victim, the pictures were thrown upon M. Desenfans's hands. Under these circumstances he had recourse to the auction-room, where, however, having made himself unpopular amongst the artists of the day, by some observations introduced into the catalogue, reflecting upon the weaknesses and jealousies of the profession, he was disappointed of obtaining a fair bidding for the greater number of them; and a few only of the best having been sold, the rest were bought in.

On his death, M. Desenfans bequeathed the whole of his collection of

pictures, with other property, to Sir F. Bourgeois, a lover of the arts, and himself an artist, rather as an amateur than a professional, and whose works considered as those of an amateur, never rose beyond the point of respectability. Sir Francis, however, like a fond parent, thought otherwise of them; and in order that after his death his collection, including his own works, should remain undivided, he resolved upon bequeathing them to some permanent public body or institution for the use of the public. He first betthought him of the British Museum, but abandoned that idea upon consideration that the trustees would have the power to part with any pictures they might not think it desirable to retain, in which category he foresaw the possibility that some of his own works, fifteen in number, might fall. In this dilemma he applied to his friend, John Philip Kemble for advice, who recommended Dulwich College (founded, as our readers may recollect, by Alleyn, the actor), as a proper depository for the collection. Accordingly, acting upon this advice, Sir F. Bourgeois bequeathed his pictures to the fellows of Dulwich College, on condition that they should be held available to the public, together with £10,000 to erect and keep in repair a suitable building for their reception, and £2000 to provide for the care of the pictures: a noble example, which we are proud to see has found some worthy imitators in our own day.

Sir F. Bourgeois died on the 8th January, 1811. After his death, the present Gallery, consisting of five rooms of moderate dimensions, was erected from designs by Sir John Soane, and opened to the public in 1812.

The pictures in this modest Gallery (360 in number), although intrinsically by no means of first-rate excellence, are of importance as being the only collection of any considerable extent of the German, Dutch, and Flemish schools of the 17th century open to the public. Thirty years ago, indeed—before we had a National Gallery, and before the private galleries of our nobility and gentry were enriched by the accession of some of the choicest



"COWHERDS AND CATTLE, IN EVENING,"—LANDSCAPE, PAINTED BY CUYP.—FROM THE DULWICH GALLERY.

gems out of foreign collections—the Dulwich Gallery was in much higher repute than it is at present: having from the first occupied a position which a wider acquaintance with the history and resources of art has taught the public to question. If we go back to an earlier period—that of the latter end of last century—when M. Desenfans was occupied making this collection of pictures, we shall find that the knowledge of art in this country was then very inferior to what it is at present, and the collections of pictures existing amongst us very different from what, since the dispersion of the great continental collections, they have become; and we can well imagine that, in executing the commission entrusted to him, he, to the best of his ability, faithfully obeyed his instructions to procure “original and superior pictures of the different schools.” He did his best in the market that was then open to him; and it is no blame to him that, as is now conceded, the collection he formed, or at least the bulk of it as we see it, does not comprise a single picture in any of the schools which may be considered first-rate, either in regard to individual excellence, or as a specimen of the style of the master. It is chiefly rich, as already suggested, in works of the German, Dutch, and Flemish schools; but even in these it is surpassed by several specimens in the Queen’s gallery, and in the Bridgewater, Grosvenor, Peel, and other private collections. Out of eighteen attributed to Rubens there is not one which can be accepted as a fine specimen of that master. The best of the number is the “Samson and Delilah;” but even this is conceived and executed in the coarsest style of the artist, and, in the words of Mrs. Jameson, has been “horribly maltreated.” No less horribly maltreated has been the “Venus and Mars,” which Sir Francis Bourgeois absolutely mutilated by an alteration, the traces of which are plainly visible. By Rembrandt we have two good portraits, in his more careful style, and the charming picture, “A Girl at a Window,” so well known by numerous engravings; but there are no specimens of his more vigorous efforts, such as the “Jew Merchant,” in the National Gallery, nor of his grander inspirations, of which “The Woman taken in Adultery,” also in the National Gallery, may be accepted as his *chef-d’œuvre*. We cannot join in the extravagant praise bestowed by the lady critic already quoted upon the “Jacob’s Dream,” which we do not consider at all worthy of this great master’s genius. Of thirteen attributed to Van Dyck, the “Charity” and the “Madonna,” both repetitions of well-known works, are the most remarkable. Of his masterly portraits we have no really fine specimen. Of Teniers, Ostade, Wouvermanns, Vanderelde, and Berghem, there are several; some, particularly those attributed to the first-named, being of but second-rate merit, whilst amongst the others are fair examples of the respective masters. There are also two delicious specimens by Pynaker, and a village scene by Hobbema, breathing a dewy freshness and pastoral repose. Of Karl Dujardin there are several specimens; of some of which the genuineness is questionable; there are, also, a Paul Potter or two, four Gerard Douws (two doubtful), and a sprinkling by Wynants, Both, Raysdael, and others, of various degrees of note and merit. Lastly, there are nineteen Cuyps, which are amongst the chief gems of the collection, and of which we shall speak further presently. On the other hand, we have to remark the absence of one or two masters of original and remarkable genius, who must always occupy a distinguished position amongst the artists of the seventeenth century, and who, by their individual exertions, did much to emancipate the art of their country from the trammels of precedent by which its province had hitherto been more or less restricted, and to give development to an entirely new and fertile field of study. We allude in the first place to Jan Steen—a genuine creator in his way—adding to the burlesque character of Ostade and Brouwer an action more or less developed, and defining in the personages a relationship of interests, which invested an otherwise vulgar and unattractive assemblage with life and purpose. Of the story-telling Jan Steen, there is no example in the Dulwich Gallery. Neither of that master of the higher department of “genre,” Terburg, the painter of “genteel comedy,” as Jan Steen was of the broad farce of life, have we anything. Metz and Miens, labourers in the same school, are also absent. These deficiencies are the more to be regretted, as the masters in question brought the resources of a new school of art to bear upon a practical purpose; and set the example of a class of works which have since everywhere become popular, and nowhere more so than in England.

Indeed, the Dutch and Flemish schools have always experienced great encouragement from English collectors, who, in some instances, have advanced to the recognition and reward of genius before it was appreciated in the country of its birth. Hobbema offers an example of this fact; his works had little value at home till the English began to admire them and pick them up. So also with Cuyp: Lebrun admits that the English amateurs were the first to appreciate his pictures, which, however, did not bear any considerable value till long after his death. Mr. Smith, in his “Catalogue Raisonné,” states that, on reference to numerous catalogues of sales in Holland down to the year 1750, he finds no instance of any picture of Cuyp selling for more than thirty florins—not quite £3 sterling! Mr. Smith proceeds to say:—“Soon after the period above named, a gradual advance in their value took place, in consequence of the repeated demand for them by English and French dealers; and, at the sale of the celebrated collection of M. Van der Linden Van Slingelandt, in 1785 (more than a hundred years after the artist’s death), ‘public opinion was unequivocally pronounced upon their merits by the payment of prices in some measure commensurate with their beauty; but which have since been, in many instances, more than quadrupled.’ Walpole, also, writing to Sir Horace Mann (May 1, 1774), says:—‘Sir George Colbrooke, a citizen, and martyr to what is called speculation, had his pictures sold by auction last week. A ‘View of Nimwegen,’ by Cuyp, and which he had bought very dearly for seventy guineas, sold for 290 guineas.’ Since that time, the prices of this master’s works, in common with many others of distinguished and unique merit, have gone on increasing in a compound ratio. The picture of ‘Huntsmen Halting near Herdsman,’ which fetched £173 in 1785, was purchased by Lord Ashburton for £1300. Sir Abraham Hume had a Cuyp which cost him £1300; another at Petworth was sold for £1060.

Of the nineteen specimens of this delightful master, and all of which are undoubtedly originals, some are very beautiful indeed, although not one of them is considered to be equal to that belonging to Lord Ashburton, already mentioned, nor to one in her Majesty’s gallery, nor yet to one in the Bridgewater gallery. The pictures at Dulwich are as various in size as in style; some being three or four feet wide, others less than a foot; some glowing under the broad sunny atmosphere in which this charming master so delighted, others darker and cooler in tone, and restricted to the details of horses and other cattle, in the painting of which he excelled. Of the first class of works, that which we engrave is, upon the whole, the very best in the gallery. It is numbered 169 in the catalogue, and measures about 3 feet by 4 feet. It represents a landscape with a broken foreground, entirely bare of trees, and exposed to the broad pervading beams of the setting sun, which has just sunk below the horizon on the left. In the centre are two shepherds, one of whom is lying down, and two cows, one also reposing. The latter are drawn and painted with all that truthful character for which Cuyp in such subjects stood unrivalled; but more wonderful even than the production of the animals themselves, is the manner in which the sun-rays glance from their backs, and the aerial medium which is introduced between them and the background, which is very delicately treated. The whole scene, as far as the eye can reach, across the happy valley, and up into the sky, is suffused with golden light, breathing of peace, of tranquillity, and of a soft languor, in which the care and strife of the external world are forgotten. This picture, notwithstanding the scorching rays of the real sun, to which it has been subjected, is in very fair condition, but we cannot say the same of some of the others, which have suffered greatly from the effects of the climate. This is particularly the case with No. 59, representing two shepherd boys keeping sheep and goats, painted in a free sketchy style, and the surface of which, besides being extremely dirty, has been cracked and raised into lumps by the heat of the sun acting on the varnish. So also, in No. 89, a “Landscape, with cattle and figures,” the mimic sunny effects intended by the artist have begun to succumb to the jealous attacks of the real monarch of the sky.

But it is not Cuyp alone who has suffered from similar causes. Two Berghems (Nos. 200 and 209), as remarked by Dr. Waagen, and confirmed by our own observation, are injured in the distance and sky, and a “Bal Champêtre,” by the courtly Watteau (No. 210), is almost defaced by the cracking of the varnish, aided by dirt. A “Jupiter and Europa” (230), attributed to Titian, but of which we have seen a much finer repetition in a private collection, is in an equally bad plight, from the latter cause. We could mention other cases, but it would be an endless and unwelcome task; we would, therefore, merely express a hope that something may be done to restore this interesting collection to a condition in which it may be viewed with advantage and pleasure by the art-public of an improving age.

The Gallery itself, built by Sir John Soane, is not well adapted for the purpose intended. The roof is too low; the sky-lights do not admit the light in sufficient volume, nor diffuse agreeably what they admit. The consequence is, that some of the pictures are burned up

with the sun’s fiercest rays, projected upon them; whilst others, in the lower parts of the rooms and in the corners, are not lighted enough for a satisfactory examination of their details.

Before taking leave of the subject, we would suggest that the present restrictions upon the admission of the public might be abolished with advantage. The Gallery, by the injunctions of the generous bequeather, is open to all who choose to apply, without fee or favour, the only restriction being that intending visitors shall apply for tickets to one or two specified parties, respectable print-sellers in London, or to one other party named, resident at Croydon. At Dulwich, where the dispensing of tickets would be most naturally looked for, and would be most convenient, no tickets are to be had. Surely this precaution is unnecessary, and implies, moreover, a reflection upon the public as a body, which might as well be spared. When the British Museum and the National Gallery are thrown freely open to all comers in the very heart of a crowded metropolis, without the slightest damage or inconvenience resulting, what possible danger can there be of an unruly mob marching down to the secluded village of Dulwich to molest or alarm the respectable curators of the Bourgeois collection? Another regulation also appears pasted up upon the walls of the gallery, and repeated in conspicuous type on the front of the catalogue, which we should recommend the trustees, if only for their own sake, to rescind without delay, as one much behind the spirit of the age. It is this—“The trustees have ordered that schools and children under fourteen be not admitted.” Those who have witnessed the conduct of schools and children much under fourteen at the various exhibitions of science and art in the great metropolis, and have observed the intelligence and delight manifested by them at all they saw, will feel and acknowledge the injustice and cruelty of this act of prohibition passed against the rising generation by the Fellows of Dulwich College.

Literature.

NAPOLEON LE PETIT. Par VICTOR HUGO. Londres: Jeffs. Bruxelles: A. Mertens. (Napoleon the Little. By Victor Hugo. London: Jeffs. Brussels: A. Mertens.)

Sufferers are privileged to complain. Exiled and plundered, denied the pleasure almost necessary to his existence of living amidst those who love and admire him, and whose applause always waited on the exercise of his talents, Victor Hugo is one of many victims of the political revolutions of France. A deputy and a Republican, he was one of the most sturdy opponents of Louis Napoleon, and one of the leaders who unsuccessfully endeavoured to make head against him on December 2. Hopelessly defeated at Paris, he is now carrying on the war then begun. The conflict is one of world-wide interest. Nominally it is between Victor Hugo and Louis Napoleon; really it is between the pen and the sword. The master of language enters the field against the master of the army, and is confident of future, if not of immediate victory. At Paris the sword is completely victorious; at Brussels, and at London, where the sword cannot reach, the pen seems carrying all before it. Mr. Victor Hugo is here master of the field; but his opponent there, entrenched in the supremacy of power, disregards his blows, and quietly, but inexorably, like fate, pursues his own work to its end. Exhibiting contempt for his assailant, by inquiring if great and conscious poets are not unmoved by malignant critics; or sitting, as M. Hugo describes him on the night of December 2d, “alone in a little room on the ground-floor, at the Elysée, close to the splendid gilt saloon, where as a child he was present at the second abdication of the Emperor, with his elbows on a table, his feet on the fender, and invariably and phlegmatically replying to all reports of failure here and there from the single *aide-de-camp*, General Roguet, who was allowed to enter, ‘Let my orders be executed,’ he is the same marble-like man. Whatever may be the ultimate judgment of mankind, to whom both appeal, and who will be as inexorable with the Prince President, as he was on the 2d of December; at present he treats, and will treat, M. Hugo only with silent contempt. Clothed in the impenetrable armour of his own nature, he will take no trouble to shelter himself against shafts that can never reach him. The effects on the world will be different.

Victor Hugo’s book, as might be expected from the title and his sufferings, is a severe attack on Louis Napoleon. It sketches the life and character of the man, and with a kind of Michael Angelo power depicts both with terrible features. There is scarcely a remarkable scoundrel in the history of the world from whom Victor Hugo does not skillfully borrow a lineament for his portrait. This constitutes the staple of the work; but, though powerfully done, it is too long, and contains too many similar features to be perfect. It is bitter beyond anything that we recollect. It is like Junius, but outdoes him in invective. We feel the poignancy of the sarcasms at every line, but we also feel that the artist, who is always repeating his blows, and sharpening his tools to make them more effectual, is less an indignant patriot than an outraged man. His labours remind us rather of the intemperate decisions of Judge Lynch than of the solemn condemnation by a chief justice of a great criminal. A vast wrong has been done, but we are not sure that the real criminal has been seized, and pretty sure that he has not been fairly tried. M. Hugo, one of the sufferers, is scarcely impartial, and his vehement invective continually brings before us the offended author, where we desiderate above all things the calm and the unimpassioned judge. He was engaged in the warfare, and his testimony, therefore, is not to be relied on. That more than 1200 persons were killed in the streets of Paris on the occasion of the *coup d’état* we cannot believe; but M. Hugo’s contribution to the history of that great event will always have considerable value. They form the narrative part of the volume, and consist of numerous graphic, and sometimes most horrible, recitals. They are narrated on the credit of eye-witnesses, or on his own authority, and many of them will be read here with an appalling interest, greater even than that M. Hugo appears to take in them. Was there ever anything more disgustingly horrible than what he describes as having occurred on December 5 at the cemetery of Montmartre?

“A large space unoccupied till then was used for the temporary interment of some of the slain. The bodies were partly thrust into the ground, and the heads left out, in order that their friends might recognise them. Most of the feet, too, were above ground. The crowd flocked thither and pushed against one another. You trod amidst sepulchres and felt the loose earth yielding to your weight: you were walking on the belly of a corpse. You turned in another direction: boots, wooden shoes, women’s slippers were sticking out of the earth—they belonged to the head, which your pressure on the body had put in motion.” M. Hugo quotes, as his authority for the statement, the great sculptor David, now exiled and proscribed, who says about forty persons were so buried. Amongst these were noble heads of young men still impressed with courage; in the midst was a poor woman, a baker’s servant, who was killed, carrying bread to her master’s customers; and by her side was a young and handsome girl, who sold flowers on the Boulevards.”

Several similar if not equally horrible scenes are described by M. Hugo; and, with proper sifting, this part of his work will supply some valuable materials for history. But, mingled with the invective and the narrative, there is some political philosophy of a high order. It commences with a description of France before the first revolution, unsurpassed, if not unequalled, for pungent brevity. In a very few lines it affords an ample justification of a people, the “prey first of wolves, and then of vermin,” bursting into revolution, and in the name of liberty committing unheard-of cruelties and crimes. He sketches the principles of political power, and gives with pictorial clearness in four lines—

A standing army,
A centralised Administration,
A salaried clergy,
An irremovable magistracy—

an explanation of the great obstacles to liberty in France. To that we have nothing to object; but to say, that the last principle—though perfectly correct in France, where the magistracy still forms a very powerful corporate body—does not apply to England, where the irremovability of the judges is one guarantee, as against the power of the Crown, for the liberties of the people. This part of the book, though the least in size and least graphic, is the most worthy of the attention of reflecting politicians, and for them it will have a permanent interest.

A very great question is, in fact, very eloquently and forcibly opened by M. Hugo, but it is doubtful whether he sees its full import. He justly condemns the massacre in the streets of Paris as a terrible violation of the principles of morality. In common with many writers, he tests the acts of politicians by the same rules. By them he condemns the whole conduct of Louis Napoleon. By them, therefore, according to M. Victor Hugo, the conduct of politicians, as well as other men, must be regulated and judged. But the principles of morality are not the principles of government. They do not preside at its formation. They lay down no rules for Constitutionalism or Despotism, they prescribe nothing regarding Monarchies or Republics, limited or universal suffrage. They no more sanction the power of the Legislative Assembly than the power of the President; no more justify a war than a massacre, the execution of an individual for conspiring against a Republic, than shooting down a population in the streets to give effect to a tyranny. The safety or aggrandisement of a state, however organised, is no principle of morals. Government, then, and systems of policy are not founded on moral principles, and by moral principles they must not be tried. Now, M. Hugo, throughout his work, condemns the acts of the President as contrary to moral principle; his eloquence carries us along with him, and thus unconsciously, perhaps, he opens one of the greatest questions that ever engaged the attention of earnest thinkers. Does society, do individuals not require for their guidance and government some laws and regulations besides and beyond, and overruling, those moral principles to which he confidently appeals? Do they not require government organised on the principle of providing for the public welfare often by the sacrifice of individual interests? Practically, M. Victor Hugo’s book answers that question negatively; practically, his conduct and the conduct of all his countrymen answer it affirmatively; and therein lies his error and his misfortune. He requires his opponent to be guided strictly by the principles of morality, on which the Republic itself was not founded. Of all the people of Europe, the French, and of all Frenchmen, the politicians have in all that relates to policy, most persistently ignored moral principles. Restrictions on industry and locomotion; taxation to give an ascendancy to particular classes, whether professors or clergy; one large body of men armed to keep in awe the rest: the whole system of Government in France sets at defiance all moral principles. The French, therefore, and with them, M. Hugo, have lost the right of complaining of any one solitary act of Government, or of one person administering it, merely because it violates moral principles. The whole system which they approve does that, and it is by approving of the system that one man getting hold of it has power to inflict on them the injuries of which they complain. Does the act complained of answer the purposes for which Government is organized in France? and, according to present experience the answer seems—yes.

To the greater question opened by M. Hugo, to which we have adverted, he will, both by what he says and by what he suggests, attract the attention of his countrymen, and his book will have considerable effect in bringing forward that better condition of society in France which he confidently and joyously anticipates: though we may safely predict that it will not come in the form and shape which he expects. In spite of the poet’s boast, we are all, as far as society is concerned, less foreseeing than the lamb, and not only do we “lick the hand prepared to shed our blood;” we sharpen the knife and nerve the arm that is to do the deed. A deeply-cherished desire of national aggrandisement, which M. Hugo probably shares with his countrymen, has maintained in France all her tyrannies.

OUR IRON ROADS: their History, Construction, and Social Influences
By FREDERICK S. WILLIAMS. London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

Next to the invention of printing, railways must be regarded as the mightiest engine of modern civilization. When Gutenberg, Faust, and Caxton had perfected their discovery, human advancement seemed to proceed at a geometrical rate of progression. When the railway system became matured, civilization reached an electrical stage of development. Free intercourse promoted kindly feeling, and the Penny Postage satisfied a need of the time, and knit together the social ties which bind man to man. A freer interchange of ideas, and more perfect means of intercommunication pointed the way to greater freedom of commerce. A powerful feudal aristocracy opposed the change, but railways had given such concentrated force and vigour to public opinion, that the demands for Free Trade became irresistible. A further development of the capabilities of the railway system was seen in collecting together all objects of art and science in one central spot, and in bringing vast masses to view them there. The Crystal Palace owed its origin and success to railroads. The brilliant prosperity of the first Great Exhibition has been followed by the inauguration of a palace which is destined to become one of the wonders of the world, a treasure-house of the human intellect, in which every art and every science shall collect its choicest trophy and prepare for further triumphs. The New Crystal Palace is the latest manifestation and product of railway enterprise. All England—nay, the civilised world—is ready to stand sponsor for the child. Let us not forget the claims of the parent.

The history and social influences of railways constitute a theme which to the thoughtful observer, possesses all the fascination of romance and all the grandeur of an epic. The author of this work has chosen a most favourable moment for bringing under our view the narrative of man’s proudest conquest over time and space. At the moment we are writing, a thousand fire-horses are harnessed to excursion trains. The denizen in towns seeks health upon the sea-shore, or regales his eye with the verdure of meadows and the golden beauty of corn-fields. The rural population seek the life and bustle of the town, its antiquities, and its museums. The operative of the manufacturing district visits the enchanting scenery of the Lakes: in the land of cloud and mountain his soul communes with the Infinite. The dweller in villages is brought to some great Gothic cathedral; and there, amid pillared aisles,

And twilight saints, and dim emblazonings,

he interrogates the tomb of king and knight, and lives anew in the fervour of mediæval piety. What delights for the wearied spirit! What healthful influences for the fainting and languid frame! Shall we forget that we owe them to our Iron Roads? They have immeasurably increased the sum of human happiness; they daily and hourly contribute to human advancement. What they are doing for the British islands, and for the mighty continents of America, they will soon accomplish for Europe. Agencies so colossal deserve their historian.

Great mistakes were made in the outset of railway undertakings. The Government offered no facilities. The Legislature heaped obstructions

in the way. Peers and landed proprietors made a market of their parliamentary influence. The money which ought to have been laid out in *bond fide* construction was spent in bribing people in high places. Hundreds of thousands were wasted in the gulf of parliamentary contests. The nation looked on unmoved, absurdly deeming that the extravagant outlay in obtaining acts of Parliament, and in buying off opposition, concerned nobody but the shareholders. Foolish public! Our author states that the waste of capital directly and indirectly in the formation of railways has been estimated at not less than *twelve millions sterling*, apart from the loss which has been incurred in the support of unsuccessful bills, and the maintenance of unsuccessful opposition. If the Government had interposed to protect the promoters of English railways from extortionate charges and wasteful parliamentary expenditure, our railway boards might have left the traveller to select the class of carriage most suitable to the length of his purse, instead of seeking to drive him, by the studied discomfort of the cheaper class, into the higher-priced carriages. If the Continental traveller, fresh from the nicely-cushioned, glass-windowed second-class carriages of France and Belgium, should feel inclined to complain of the high fares, hard seats, and unglazed windows of the second-class carriages of some of our own lines, let him think of a thousand pounds a day wasted in a committee-room. If he should go to sleep with Mr. Williams's book in his hand (an unlikely event), and should awake with a stiff neck or a sore throat, he might chance to re-open the book at that memorable instance where an exorbitant demand of £44,000 having been made upon a railway company for compensation, the jury sworn to do justice between the parties, awarded the amount of £873 to the proprietors of the land in question. Then, reading on a little further, he might begin to see some dim connexion between his sufferings and the past course of railway legislation. Sums of £35,000, £40,000, £50,000, £100,000, and £120,000, have frequently been paid by railway companies ostensibly in the purchase of ground, but really in order to buy off the opposition which—in some cases feigned, and in others real—was offered to the passing of the bill. The parliamentary costs of the Brighton Railway averaged nearly £5000 *per mile*, which is not surprising when we remember that its promoters had to contend with three or four other companies during two sessions, and that for fifty days the company were spending £1000 a day before the parliamentary committee. The parliamentary and surveyors' expenses of the London and Birmingham line amounted to £72,000, a sum which would have to be multiplied several times over by the expenses of parliamentary contests in which the directors have been engaged since the original line was made. If the public could have seen the deep personal interest which every one of them had in arresting this wanton expenditure, they would have demanded the enlightened interference of the Government. The error was in considering the preliminary and parliamentary expenditure of railway companies as matters affecting the proprietary alone.

If we were to remind the reader of the doings in Palace-yard and in the lobbies of her Majesty's Palace at Westminster during the "railway session," he might ask what business it was of his? Let our author describe the scene, and let us see if we cannot "point a moral."—"Cabs rushed in and out of Palace-yard in fearful haste; clerks and witnesses tumbled over one another in their hurry; while the yard was thronged with anxious groups of engineers, surveyors, and shareholders, waiting for the meetings of committees. Lobbies and ante-rooms were besieged by crowds of railway projectors, parliamentary agents, and others connected with the great subject of the day; and the approaches to the committee-rooms were every now and then blocked up by sturdy porters and messengers struggling under the weight of ponderous maps, plans, and sections. Among the spectators, gazing with a sort of listless interest upon the scene in Palace-yard, let us suppose there is a poor woman with her infant child. Tell her that she had anything to do with that exhibition of mad excitement and extravagance, and that it might one day cost her child its life, and her incredulity would have been more clearly manifested than her astonishment. Yet, let this woman's husband go to Derby in pursuit of work. Suppose him taken ill there: he writes for his wife, who pawns everything she can raise money upon, and hastens, with her child, to the bedside of her dying husband by the first train she can hear of. She will be ushered into an open third-class carriage, which has the property of always meeting the rain from whatever quarter it may come. "On these occasions the carriages are a species of horizontal shower-bath, from whose searching power there is no escape. If the traveller turns his back to the rain he finds the nape of his neck filled with water; if he faces it his pockets are turned into wells." How many people have been killed by exposure to the weather in these open third-class carriages no inquiries by the most searching Parliamentary Committee could ever ascertain. How many painful and lingering diseases have been contracted, to say nothing of catarrhs, rheumatism, and the minor miseries of cold and neuralgia, we are still less likely to know. But in future we shall be able to "put the saddle on the right horse." For ourselves, if we should ever get wet through in a South-Eastern Railway carriage, we shall think of their solicitors' bill of 10,000 folios and £240,000. In like manner a passenger who might be frost bitten and frozen up in an open carriage upon the London and York line, might come to burn with indignation, if he reflected that this might be the company that spent half a million of money in preliminary expenditure before they turned a single sod; with which money, if they had it now, they might be able to give third-class passengers a covered carriage as comfortable as those upon the other side of the channel. If it cost the London and Birmingham, and the Great Western Railways £6300 *per mile* for land and compensation alone, and if upon three other lines the expenditure for the same items averaged not less than £14,000 *per mile*, who is to blame? How much of my lumbago ought "a Constant Reader" justly to bear for not having written to the *Times*, and raised his voice into a scream against the senseless extravagance of the railway mania? And how much of it, on the other hand, ought fairly to be borne by the Minister of the day or his President of the Board of Trade? His lumbago the "Constant Reader" most vehemently bewails and protests against. But if he possessed the power of awarding his pains and aches to the authors of his sufferings, he should hesitate to allot to the directors more than a few surprising twinges. The great proportion he should deal out impartially among the leading public men of the day—the bell-wethers of the Parliamentary flock—who looked on and saw millions wasted, and did not reflect that the public at large, and above all, the industrious classes, would suffer from their *laches* and their ignorance.

When we are told by the author, of the fabulous gains made by Parliamentary counsel, agents, solicitors, and engineers, during the railway mania, we listen without envy, because we remember the price at which these shining counters were purchased. The men who sought to do three years' work in five months are not the men they were before 1845, and never will be. They are paying the penalty of their violation of natural laws. Many a good constitution was shattered beyond the power of restoration in that short but insane struggle. Surveyors and levelers were tempted by rates of remuneration varying from six to fifteen guineas a day, to defy Morpheus and his poppy draughts; engravers and printers laboured night and day, and grudged the time given to needful refreshment. Engineers and their assistants, during the month of November, went to bed about once a week, and held six hours sleep to be an expensive and almost sinful luxury. The famous Dr. Owen used to say "he would freely renounce all the learning he had attained in late hours to recover the health he had lost by them." What Dr. Owen used to say of his learning, a chorus of bar-

risters, agents, engineers, and engravers would be tempted to say of the gold of 1845. It neither blessed those who gave nor those who clutched it. It was wealth that came "too unsolicited, too sudden." Next, perhaps, to railway engineers, counsel of eminence in parliamentary committee-rooms were the hardest worked beings of that railway session: "often they had to rush from one committee-room to another before they had said half they wished in advocacy of the views of their clients, because their presence was demanded elsewhere." Fees of £200 or £300 a day rewarded them for their ubiquity. Sir James Scarlett used to think £16,000 a very good year, but Mr. Austin is said to have made £40,000 a year during three successive years! "The Hon. John Talbot is known to have received more than £12,000 a year; and juniors who never obtained £200 a year at Westminster Hall, made £3000 or £4000 during those three years before committees. Many heavy items of the receipts of principals were enjoyed as retainers merely to prevent their appearing on the other side." Two at least of the counsel named by the author purchased their vast gains too dearly, in the opinion of their friends and families. One was reduced to a state of complete physical prostration, which it was painful to witness; and the marble which is to commemorate the virtues of the other, and his untimely death from disease of the heart, is while we write under the hands of the sculptor.

The whole subject of railways is, however, so vast, that we cannot expect to do justice to it within the limits of a notice like this. While recommending the work, in the meantime, to all who desire to have a clear idea of the rise, progress, and present state of the railways of Great Britain, we reserve for another and concluding article the consideration of many points of social and general interest, which we have not room at present to touch upon, or even to advert to.

CORNEILLE AND HIS TIMES. By M. GUIZOT. Bentley.

We look upon this book as a kind of companion to that on Shakspeare, reviewed in our last supplement. It is a reprint, with corrections, of a work written forty years ago; and the opinions are a reflex of that, rather than of the present time. This is the writer's own account of his production. We could have well wished that we might have been supplied with a critique on such a theme that would have presented such an author's mature conclusions. But we must take what we have with the implied reservations.

Corneille deserves to be ranked as the *Æschylus* of the French drama. He has the stern vigour and the powerful execution of the poetic initiator: not the grace of the second, in order and time; nor the flexibility that adapts itself to popular tastes, of the third. He is of the first-class, and ranks among the more sublime writers of the world, rather than the more beautiful, or useful. Simple, grand, direct, the ideas of Corneille, like those of his Greek prototype, are, as it were, flashes of inspiration: they come and go, awe and elevate during their transition, but hide their essential causes in the rapid passage of effects that despises examination. They demand admiration, not criticism.

The life of Corneille is connected with the impulses which directed French taste towards dramatic literature, and the establishment of the French theatre. The history of its earliest efforts is indeed identified with its biography. The caterers for the public dramatic taste of the time, such as it was, had ceased to seek to edify—they now endeavoured to amuse. Tragedies in seven acts were frequently performed, having no regard to the unities of time or place; comedies were much fewer in number. From this rude cradle, however, French dramatic art arose; and grew to rapid maturity. M. Guizot particularly draws our attention to Hardy, the founder of the Parisian stage, and precursor of Corneille, as a great and irregular genius, to whom foreign critics have not done justice. His faults, he tells us, were those of a man whom the necessity of providing for his own subsistence, and for that of a troop of comedians, sometimes compelled to furnish two thousand lines in twenty-four hours. Hardy's talent, he adds, "knew no other shackles than that of poverty; fecundity was all that was expected from him, and never was a duty better fulfilled." He produced 600 dramatic pieces, all in verse; many of which were composed, learned; and performed within three days. Corneille was taken by one of his friends to see his mistress;—it is said that the poet supplanted his introducer, and shortly after wrote a comedy on the subject. Hardy's works presented him with a model. Beyond that and his common sense, as he tells us, he had no rules. "Mélite," says he, "was not written in conformity to the rules, for I was not then aware that there were any rules." This was a happy ignorance for Corneille: it compelled him to begin with his impulses, and trust to them for spontaneous production, the excesses of which judgment would learn in time to regulate. One rule, however, he made for himself—unity of place. The success of the work was astonishing; and Corneille thereby threw poor Hardy into the shade. That success was due to its comparative truthfulness and nature, which, for its day, were extraordinary: in ours it seems deficient in both these attributes. The criticism to which "Mélite" was subject revealed to Corneille the rules of art as they were then understood, and taught him that his more learned auditors expected that the action should be limited in time to twenty-four hours. The comedians required more events and effects. To please all parties, Corneille wrote a second piece, "Clitandre." These and four other similar dramas commended the new dramatic poet to Richelieu, and anon we find him working under the Cardinal's orders with Colletet and Bois-Robert; who, with L'Etoile and Rotrou, were then engaged in the joint composition of dramatic pieces for his Eminence.

All this while Corneille knew nothing of tragedy; but Mairé's "Sophonisbe," produced in 1623, disclosed to the new dramatist a new world. Two years after, his own "Médée" appeared; which, crude as it is, contains promise of greater excellence. After this effort, Corneille never felt happy in comedy; and, indeed, the very next year, produced his "Cid," by which his fame as a tragic poet was established; notwithstanding that by this time the poet had incurred the animosity of Richelieu, on the causes of which M. Guizot ingeniously speculates; but which may naturally be accounted for in the fact that Corneille had won an independent position as a poet, and was thereby inevitably placed in personal opposition to his former master, whose liberality, indeed, he yet continued to enjoy. The Academy, forsooth, was called in to decide the dispute, and only the "more embroiled the fray." On the performance of "Les Horaces," however, Corneille's success was quietly acquiesced in by all parties; the poet had outlived envy, and what he wrote now bore with it its own authority. "Cinna" and "Polyeucte" followed—the last a truly beautiful play, and remarkable as being Christian both in subject and sentiment.

It is not our intention to go through the whole of Corneille's life or pieces, but to content ourselves with such types of both as may be most pregnant to reflection, and best show the spirit of his times and genius. We must be satisfied with references, allusions, and hints. The reasonable limits of an essay require obedience, for they operate as laws. But justice may be done in few words, when well-selected by taste, and preserved sacred from vanity.

Corneille, though the father of French tragedy, was, in M. Guizot's opinion, not its lawgiver. Be this as it may, he was undoubtedly a man of genius, who, if his scenes are rather related to admiration than to the passions of pity and terror, the sterner dramatic elements, nevertheless soars a lofty flight, and, as we have already suggested, stands, in reference to Racine, as the sublime to the beautiful. In Voltaire, as in Euripides, we find the tragic spirit utilised, and reduced to purposes exclusively theatrical and stage-bound. This, in all countries, seems to be the natural dramatic development; and we shall best understand the rank merited by Corneille by considering him as the head of the series, the links of which we have named. Neither of the three merits the honour exclusively of being the tragic lawgiver; but the practice of the three must ever be taken into account by every one who has any pretension to emulate their renown.

Moral power and grandeur are the elements in which Corneille's heroes

and heroines live and breathe. Thereby they are somewhat isolated from ordinary sympathy. The pathos is derived from the noblest sources, and the audience has to rise to its spring. Its tendency is to elevate. There is something *Æschylean*, Promethean, about it. The vulture and the rock are the images of the agony, and the solitudes of air and sea the regions in which its sorrows are uttered without restraint. It is, in a word, the ideal, apart from the actual.

And it is thus, even in such a descending series, that the human race has been educated. The field of experience has always been the last cultivated. For the high imaginings of Corneille, the French stage is now engaged in illustrating the conflict of sensations—the summit of abstract power is forsaken for the humbler vale where human weakness is recognised, expected, pitied, and humanity itself is regarded under the form of imperfection, not that of inflexible virtue. For Corneille's force of soul are now substituted imbecility of motive, and the feebleness of vulgar passions. The fancy is changed into sensibility; and all is on a lower scale—a level where men, no longer aspiring to be angels, think themselves sufficiently human so long as they sink not into brutes. And this, indeed, is the popular region; for here the audience see themselves reflected in the actors; the weak-minded and the frail-hearted sympathise with their stage-images, and dignify the prosaic copy with the name of an imitation of nature.

To this eloquent work on Corneille, M. Guizot has added some interesting essays on Chapelain, Rotrou, Scarron, and Pierre Corneille, the father. To the last, letters of nobility were granted in January, 1637, for his magisterial services in the neighbourhood of Rouen, then infested with banditti, composed of the famishing population that lived in the forests. This circumstance gave to Corneille himself a social distinction, which it is assumed was to the advantage of the poet. At any rate, he received gifts and pensions from Richelieu, Mazarin, the King, and other persons in possession of power and patronage. Thus was secured the leisure requisite to the production of his immortal dramas. At the latter part of his life, however, these stipends were irregularly remitted, and he was frequently in poverty. But this inconvenience seems to have been from time to time remedied; it was never entirely forgotten that Pierre Corneille had rendered his country and his name illustrious by his genius.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL STATE OF DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES OF SLESWICK-HOLSTEIN IN 1851, &c. By SAMUEL LAING, Esq. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

The war in Holstein which must be fresh in the recollection of our readers, attracted the attention of all Europe to that part of the Continent in 1850, and drew Mr. Laing thither in 1851. The country, however, is, for the Anglo-Saxon race, more historically important than temporarily attractive. It is unquestionably the first known home of their ancestors, and is full of interest for an English traveller. Mr. Laing's previous works have gained him a high reputation as a shrewd observer, and he seems peculiarly well qualified to make the most of the subject. His former visits to the Continent—the fruits of which he gave to the world under the title of "Notes of a Traveller"—made him well acquainted with all the northern parts of Europe. His mind is well stored with antiquarian and other lore, which he readily applies. He has had much experience, having reached that time of life (upwards of sixty years) when the peasant proprietors of Jutland, as he informs us, generally give up their farms to their sons, and retire from active labour; and he has had a partial acquaintance with the country from his early youth. He was at school at Kiel, the chief town of Holstein. He is no dandy traveller, and can rough it, living at peasants' houses as the peasants live, and making his way into remote places totally inaccessible to those, otherwise active and intelligent, who cannot easily get beyond the limits of the stage-coach, the steam-boat, or the railway. He mixes with the people of the countries he visits, and tells us of their social habits and manners. His book, however, is not travels, nor a narrative of personal adventures, though some are noted, but "observations" on matters of great interest. Besides informing us of what he sees, he indulges in long dissertations. In nearly 400 octavo pages he describes the social and political condition of the inhabitants of the Danish dominions (those of Holstein being Germans), including notices of farmers' labourers, agriculture, theatres, literature, government, the war in Holstein, &c.; and he discusses questions of free-trade and education, the literary, religious, and social character of the Germans, their language, institutions, &c. The subjects, though cognate, are multifarious, and we can only state of one or two of them what Mr. Laing says.

Of the German system of education as a political contrivance, Mr. Laing is known to be a determined opponent, and he renews his attack on it in the present volume. On the literary Germans he is very severe. He lashes with stern satire their exertions to get up a factitious nationality, to which, according to him, nature has denied an existence. The want of a common language—High Dutch or the written German being in essentials distinct from the Platt or Low Dutch spoken by the people; which, again, is very different in North and South Germany, and different in every province, is one impediment. The general fertility of the country—each district, and almost each farm, supplying each tribe, and almost each family, with all the necessities of life, and giving no occasion for interchange—is a more effectual bar to amalgamation. Though not disposed to sanction all Mr. Laing's arguments—for the written language in almost every country in Europe is, or has been at some time, distinct from the spoken language of the bulk of its people; and it may be equally said of almost every country in Europe, as of Germany, that every district may suffice to supply the rude wants of its people—certain it is that the Germans have been divided into distinct and often conflicting tribes from the times of Tacitus. That, however, was the early condition of all the nations with which we are acquainted. Civilisation gives new and common wants, promotes intercourse and uniformity, and gradually amalgamates tribes and nations. The process has latterly been very observable in Germany, where, within half a century, nearly forty separate and distinct states have been consolidated into seven or eight; and where the demand for a national union, and the certainty that some of the smaller states—such as the two Hesses and Baden—being no longer able to preserve an independent existence, must soon be swallowed up by the larger ones, foreshadow what is to come. The literary men and the political reformers may have been too hasty in giving effect to their ideas, they may have been betrayed by the sudden outbreaks in France and Germany into rash and violent courses; they may, of which Mr. Laing fiercely accuses them, have provoked an aggressive and unjust war against Denmark; literary men turned into politicians, and politicians using the press as literary men, to promote personal aggrandisement, may have been, as he repeatedly asserts, ambitious, incapable, and unprincipled; still, we cannot sanction his conclusion, that there is no better foundation for the desire of German nationality than the diseased vanity of the professional and literary classes. From looking chiefly at some evils with which literature, in common with all things human, is tainted, and overlooking the much larger preponderance of good, Mr. Laing has acquired a strong aversion to the literary guild in Germany; and he describes the battle of Idstedt, in which the Danes defeated the Germans, as the most important of the age, because it prevented that guild from establishing itself as a great political Popedom.

Bookselling in Germany comes in for a share of his condemnation. "German booksellers exchange cart-loads of rubbish with each other at the Leipzig book fairs. They will publish any thing, because their profit depends not on the sale of one work, but on their power of exchanging it for copies of a better work. The good work gives currency to the bad, and a vast number of Germans make a living as authors without more intellectual merit than the paper-stainer whose productions adorn the walls of your parlour. The system fills Germany with crude and fantastic works, and robs the meritorious author of his fair reward." In Denmark, however, as in England, Mr. Laing thinks each book sells according to its merits, and publishers, he declares, cannot "maintain such a class of literary paper-stainers as fill the Leipzig book fairs with their exchangeable ware." Mr. Laing is hardly fair to the Germans, and speaks of the continual production of many worthless books, which takes place in every part of Europe, as peculiar to Germany.

As to the war, he is a decided opponent of Prussia and the German Bund; and the view he gives of that deplorable contest, its origin, its progress, and its end, places the proceedings of the Danes in the most

(Continued on page 174.)



HER MAJESTY AND THE INFANT PRINCE ARTHUR—FROM A PAINTING BY WINTERHALTER.

ON WINTERHALTER'S
PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY.

I.
BEHOLD the fairest sight on earth,
A matron pure and mild—
The tenderest name, the sweetest birth—
A mother with her child!
The light of love pervades her face,
And sanctifies her dwelling-place.

II.
And is this she—so bright and meek—
Is this the mighty Queen—
With soft full eyes and placid cheek,
And aspect so serene?
Is this the Sovereign of the sea—
The great, th' invincible, the free?

III.
Are these the fragile hands that wield
The firmest sceptre known?
Is this the fairy form revealed,
That fills earth's loftiest throne?
And with the shadow of her robe
Belts all the climates of the globe?

IV.
No charm that in the poorest homes
Breathes happiness around,
Is absent here; where'er she roams
She carries holy ground:
And, were she humble as she's high,
Love were alike her destiny.

V.
Oh, subtle power of gentleness!
Oh, strength of feeble hand!
Oh, bright example sent to bless
And elevate our land!
Thou need'st no armies in defence—
Thou hast them in thine innocence!

VI.
Great Queen! sweet lady! woman true!
Fair mother! tender wife!
May blessings, like the heavenly dew,
Fall daily on thy life!
For thee the nation's prayers ascend—
Its child, its guardian, and its friend.

VII.
Our prayers are grateful; for we know
Hadst thou, our peaceful star,
Not dawned amid impending woe,
And clouds of coming war,
That civil discords might have broke
In lightnings round our British oak.

VIII.
While nations not so blest as we,"
Tost in a whirl of grief,
Fought for some spectral liberty,
Or sanguinary chief,
We prized the gift our sires bequeathed,
And round thy brow our laurels wreathed.

IX.
While Anarchy prepared for fight,
And Tyranny grew strong,
We stood a model for the right—
A warning for the wrong;
And showed the realms, misdoubting still
The quiet grandeur of our will.

X.
We taught that theories were vain,
However high and pure,
That took no heed of toil and pain,
And patience to endure:
Or thought great Freedom's tree of power,
Sprang like a mushroom in an hour.

XI.
And if we've known a happier fate,
Although some praise be theirs—
The pious people, brave and great,
Made wise by many cares—
Not less the meed that's justly thine,
Supported by the Hand Divine.

XII.
Beneath thy mild, auspicious sway
The household virtues bloom,
And learning and the arts display
A light through Europe's gloom.
And wondrous deeds are daily wrought
That once seemed folly to have thought.

XIII.
Th' electric chain, whose mystic girth
Makes distance but a span,
And science covering all the earth
With benefits for man;
And countless triumphs to be borne
In the new dawning of the morn:

XIV.
All these, the annalist shall tell
As glories of thy crown,
And own, as we, thy name a spell
And omen of renown;
Victoria of the peaceful smiles!
Queen and enchantress of the isles! C. M.



OSBORNE, FROM THE PARK.

OSBORNE: VIEW FROM THE PARK.

THIS View shows the front looking towards the sea, and is an exceedingly picturesque one. The distant house, the grounds sloping down so as to form, as it were, a valley gently inclining seaward, and the exquisite taste in which all the grounds are laid out, render this part of the Royal demesne extremely beautiful. Below the terrace seen in our Engraving, is another reached by flights of steps, and, like it, laid out in parterres of choice flowers, and having fountains, statues, and all the elegant accompaniments which artistic refinements can suggest. The view from these terraces is extremely pleasing,

having the sea, and the high grounds and shores of Hampshire for its boundary. Osborne, in all its characteristics, though not a regal palace, is truly a regal home.

THE ENTRANCE LODGE TO OSBORNE.

Our second Illustration of Osborne is one with which many of our readers are, probably, familiar. It is the Entrance Lodge to Osborne, and is on the road from East Cowes to Ryde. It is unpretending in its general style, but partakes of the same finished simple elegance which pervades the other architectural features of Osborne.



OSBORNE.—THE LODGE.

* The Illustration upon the opposite page is from a Print engraved by George Zobel, from a Painting by Winterhalter, and copied by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Pall-Mall East. The Picture has been painted for her Majesty.

Continued from page 171.)

favourable light. With discussions on these kinds of subjects there are mingled some descriptions that have a double interest for us, as they relate to the homes of our Saxon ancestors, and the present condition of our relations, the descendants of these Angles, who remained at home. They are the freshest and best parts of Mr. Laing's book, and we shall give, in an abridged form, a brief outline of a small portion of them.

The long, low peninsula, which separates the Baltic from the North Sea is still inhabited almost exclusively by peasant proprietors, like the yeomen of Kent, and other parts of the south of England. There are yet to be found the customs of Gavelkind, by which all the children share alike the property of the father; and of Borough English, by which the youngest son inherits the estate, in preference to the elder brothers. They hold their lands of no feudal superiors, and possess rights and privileges unknown amongst the same class in the greater part of Germany. On both sides of the Elbe, too, as far west as the Ems, are "Landes" which constitute true, but little and happy republics, preserved amidst a feudal nobility, and in Denmark under a despotic sovereign—both of whom have been taught by the valour of the peasants to respect their rights. From such little republics grew up, in the middle, ages the mighty Bremen, and the mightier Hamburg, with the other Hanse towns which became great, to fall into servitude, while the "Landes" preserved their freedom. In them, the judges and all the functionaries of the district are still chosen by the people, including those who expend, as well as those who collect, funds for the administration of justice and the affairs of the church. The country in which these models of some of our oldest and best institutions still exist is English all over. Divided into small irregular fields of various shapes and sizes, surrounded by hedges, and hedge-rows crossed by foot-paths, with stiles; the farm-houses standing single and apart, while the shopkeepers and others are gathered into a hamlet around the village green; duck ponds, English-like cattle, people, pigs, houses, fields, make this a slice of old England. It is a mirror in which we may yet see what England was. It is the more true, for in no other part of the Continent are such features common.

While we detect in Jutland a representation of our early social life, we see also the difference which thirteen or fourteen centuries have brought forth in the two countries. There the bulk of the people yet live on the land in roomy dwellings; and the labouring classes, not more numerous than are required, are well fed and well taken care of. It is a striking difference that the dangerous classes who here are, or were, only to be found in our crowded manufacturing and town districts, and amongst the poor and uneducated and the houseless, are found on the Continent and in Sleswick-Holstein, as in other parts of it, among the over-educated classes. They consist of young sons, brought up to no business, with refined tastes and cultivated faculties, with no higher object in life than that of filling some small Government office. The applicants are more numerous than the places, and the many continually disappointed makes them dangerous to the public tranquillity and to social order. With various difference, Jutland is to us what England is to the inhabitants of the United States; and they may still find, as well as we, in the huge farm-houses, the sporadic dwellings and the little republics on the borders of the Elbe, the germ of the social and political life of all the Anglo-Saxon tribes. Our descent from them is more mythical than the descent of the Americans from us; and we require the striking resemblances found in the countries on the Elbe and in England to confirm the ancient history, and satisfy us that the story of "Hengist and Horsa," names which signify respectively a horse and a mare, is anything better than a fable. Mr. Laing's observations have, in this respect, a very considerable antiquarian and historical value.

The Germanic portion of the population of Denmark, Mr. Laing calls a light-headed, light-hearted people, or as their own language better expresses it, a "leichtsinnes folk," with quiet, yet deep feelings, ready to sacrifice at the moment life and fortune for any object in which they are much interested, but incapable of acting except under nervous excitement, and incapable of a steady adherence to any cause. The Anglo and Danish portion of the population are more grave and earnest, with more good sense and sound judgment than the Germans. The Danes pay more attention to business, and are more successful. There is some foundation for the distinction. The school system is less objectionable, according to Mr. Laing, in Denmark, than in Germany, and is far superior to that of England. Though secluded from much intercourse with other countries, literature and literary taste are extensively diffused throughout Jutland, and Mr. Laing is surprised to find in small towns of 2000 or 3000 inhabitants, not only excellent schools, but public libraries, dramatic societies, theatrical representations, concerts, and balls. Such information is pleasant, as satisfying us that the Anglo-Saxon race has in it the gentle as well as the strong element of civilization, though here in England its cultivation is yet much in arrears.

Mr. Laing drops unexpectedly at Kiel into a theatre in the open air, on a Sunday evening, expecting it to be a Mormonite or Roman Catholic congregation, and finds some four or five hundred persons of different classes, but all respectable, enjoying the representation. Such a spectacle on that evening gives him much to reflect on. In Denmark, as in other parts of the Continent, noblemen, military officers of the highest rank, and functionaries in high positions, go with their wives and families to twopenny tea-gardens and skittle-grounds, open-air concerts, and merry-go-rounds, not to patronise or be stared at, but to sip coffee, listen to music, and be amused. In Hanover, Mr. Laing saw the Royal family, including the grim King Ernest himself in such a place, which was not regarded as an extraordinary occurrence. If this kind of free intercourse and life of amusement diffuse through all classes refinement of manners, they create a distaste for those earnest and manly pursuits which lead to national greatness.

Mr. Laing touches on an immense variety of subjects—from breeding carp to the late revolution. His style is vehement and redundant, rather than lively and terse; but whether he be severe with the Germans, or all gentleness with the Anglo-Danes, his remarks always suggest topics for inquiry and reflection, and give a great deal of information.

THE HISTORY OF PHYSICAL ASTRONOMY, &c. By ROBERT GRANT, F.R.A.S. Robert Baldwin, Paternoster-row. 1852.

Astronomy has, unquestionably, ever been the most interesting and sublime of the physical sciences; but its interest and sublimity are, in an extraordinary degree, augmented by the discoveries of modern times, and by the adoption of a correct view of the form and motions of the sidereal heavens. It is curious that, exactly in proportion as the truths established by astronomical study are remote from the business of men, in that proportion they are apt to become more engrossing to the mind, and more full of charm, and wonderment, and delight for the imagination. It is not the higher astronomical knowledge, for example, which is necessary for the purposes of navigation; nor is it easy to point out what ends of external, vulgar, and practical usefulness that higher knowledge can ever subserve, in the life of men. It will give them, indeed, an idea such as no other inquiries could possibly convey, of the atomic littleness of this whole globe; but in what way can that branch of study, than which there is nothing more enchanting in all astronomy—the ascertainment of the distance, of the bulk, and of the orbit of suns and stars—in what way can this knowledge affect mankind and that career abode in which they are whirled through space? If the earth was as a ship which men could steer, the study would be what is called practical and necessary. At present it has no lower or meaner tendency than to make men adore the inconceivable might of that Hand, whose "work the heavens are."

The book before us is not a system of astronomy, nor is it in one sense of the word scientific. Yet without a considerable knowledge of mathematics, the reader will be deprived of much of the interest of the perusal. It is a very ably written history of the efforts made in all times by successive sages to read the illuminated volume above our heads, and to reveal the physical mysteries of the firmament. It traces the progress of the science, through the darkling guesses and enormous mistakes of early cosmology, up to the full light of the discoveries and correct systems of our own day. It contains a notice of the principal astronomers that have ever lived, of their discoveries, their errors, and their labours.

One of the most interesting portions of the work is the account of the persevering and long fruitless efforts to get the parallax of certain stars. There are, no doubt, other means of making at least an approximate

calculation of the distance of a star; but the parallax, if it can be obtained, is the most satisfactory. A hint thrown out by Galileo, but on which neither he nor any man of his day ever acted, led long afterwards to practical results. Among the earliest of the stars whose parallax was ascertained, was α Lyre; and its distance from the earth was found to be 800,000 times greater than that of the sun, which, as every one knows, is 95,000,000 of miles away. The mean value of the parallax of a star of the second magnitude was established by M. Peters at 0.116", which places the star at such a distance, that its light, travelling at the rate of 192,000 miles in a second, takes 28 years to reach our earth. The light of others, though the speed of light is what we have mentioned, takes 138 years to arrive. These are the smallest stars visible to the naked eye. As to those brought to view by powerful telescopes only, the light which some of them sent off to us when Sesostrius sat upon the Throne of Egypt is still on its way, and will not be here for some centuries; and through a forty-foot reflecting telescope you may see certain faint nebulae, the light of which, according to Herschel, must have occupied about two millions of years in career through space, before it reached the ken of man.

A very curious reflection naturally arises in the minds of those who ponder a little while over the facts to which we have so cursorily alluded—a reflection touching upon the frontier, as it were, of a still higher, though far less definite science—that of metaphysics. A phenomenon is noticed, in which time and space appear to be fused and con-founded into a single and almost identical idea. And yet the most approved definition which metaphysics can furnish of time is that it is change; no more certain attribute can be predicated of space than that it is unchangeable and eternal. How can they be at all made convertible terms? Astronomy effects, at least virtually, this startling union of two things so essentially dissociated; and a word will show how. We have seen that there are stars, now visible to us, whose light has occupied a prodigious time in travelling to our vision. Let us select one which is not, by many degrees, among the most remote; one of those whose emitted rays take four thousand and some hundred years to come to the earth. Suppose that we had sight vigorous enough—the sight of an angel—to discern what was taking place upon the surface of that distant orb, what we should behold would, of course, not be what is now taking place there, but what took place at the time the light from it departed. Reverse the case: suppose a living being, who saw with organs of flesh like our own, but sufficiently vigorous, to be stationed upon the surface of that globe, and to be examining our own earth—would he behold us, the London, the Paris, the Rome now existing? No; though now looking upon the earth, he would see it not as it now is. London for him would not have yet laid its foundation-stone; even Rome would be virgin of one single building. England would not be to him even "a weather-beaten isle in a northern sea," with a sparse population of painted savages wandering amid forests, the very timber of which rotted long ago, and is now volatilised among the elementary gases. America would have no Washington or New York—not even the to-day ruined cities of Indian Mexico—but would present one huge tangled sylvan wilderness, without a human inhabitant. He would probably behold the great ark resting on Mount Ararat, and Noah and his family descending, in the garb of which the ancient Hebrew costume is but a modern copy, from its ribbed interior. To see us as we now are, if he kept his station, he would have to wait for some four thousand five hundred years. But suppose further, that, with the wings of an angel, or the speed of thought, he could suddenly transport himself to some still remoter orb in the illimitable depths of space; he could then select a spot from which, on looking back at this globe, he would behold it just issuing warm from the hands of the Creator. He could, by traversing the distance of space, overtake the flying past of time, and gaze upon Adam in the primeval garden. On the other hand, by approaching our globe with equal rapidity, he could meet the light which it emits, and which thus bears upon its face picture after picture of the ages of the world, wave upon wave of a sea of representations of the history of mankind, rolling for ever to a still remoter distance in the universe. According to his station, such an observer would be met by the spectacle of a different era, the drama of a different generation. We have proved what we said; that, in one sense, astronomy reveals to us the strange truth that time and space are one. It is thus that even physically can be made intelligible the sublime proposition that for the Almighty there is no past. He is everywhere in his own home and house; and there are parts of space in which the past is present, even to eyes using light as their medium of vision—present, not as a remembrance, but as a spectacle.

But we should be carried too far, if we did more than thus barely allude to a few of the facts which astronomy establishes with incontrovertible certainty. Mr. Grant, though confining himself to the technical part of his subject, has made a most valuable addition to scientific literature, in its noblest department.

MONEY and its INFLUENCE. A Tale. Wertheim and Macintosh.

This very interesting story of domestic life is a translation of one of Hoffman's "Tales for the Young." The title is admirably sustained in every page and incident: a damask-weaver in a village of Silesia is reduced to poverty by the necessities of a sick wife, when he seeks assistance from his rich employer, but is haughtily repulsed empty-handed, though with his soul full of high resolves in case he himself should ever acquire wealth. Meanwhile, the poor weaver's son finds a purse of money in the forest, which he restores to the loser, and is liberally rewarded for his honesty; when the interview leads to the discovery of a fortune inherited by the weaver from his brother a merchant in Calcutta. The weaver has weathered the storms of adversity, but now come the stronger trials of prosperity: his newly-acquired wealth puffeth him up overmuch; he exceeds in hardness of heart his former employer, and spurns from his door the very man who had helped him to his good fortune. Not so, however, his son, who is full of gratitude and generosity, piety and filial love, and courageously risks his life to save his father from his burning factory, and from the hand of an assassin; for the oppressed weaver has now become the oppressor of the whole village, and is hated at every turn. Adversity darkens over him, but tempers him to a better state. He has had his trial of wealth, and abused it; he returns to his old cottage, which he had left for a newly-built mansion; he again enjoys labour, seeks to wash out the recollection of his misdeeds with tears of repentance, lives in competence, is reconciled to his benefactor, and becomes sensible of the real treasure he possesses in his son. The story is beautifully told, and is imbued with religious feeling throughout. The publication has, therefore, been most appropriately undertaken by a lady, to aid a sacred object—the rebuilding of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, now in the hundredth year of its establishment; and we are happy to learn that the profits from the sale of the work have already benefited the building-fund of this excellent institution. The translation of "Money and its Influence" is gracefully executed; and the story deserves to be extensively read for its intrinsic merit, as it unquestionably will be in aid of the Charity it is intended to subserve. By the way, in subject and treatment, the book is admirably adapted for school and parochial lending libraries.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

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Music.

THE MUSICAL SEASON.

AMONGST the acquirements of education, music has now become almost a necessity; its cultivation has been carried amongst professors to the highest degree of perfection; and amongst amateurs, the union of literature and music is found to be a consistent and dignified pursuit, filling up leisure moments with elegant amusement, and relieving the hours of a sterner cast of thought; but owing to the extraordinary progression of music in this metropolis, the desire for excess and exaggeration has in proportion vastly increased. The quantity of music heard in London throughout one single season is somewhat awful, and fatigue and languor attend the over-excitement of the faculties, at listening to so many musical exhibitions, the mere record of the names of which will astound the most inveterate lover of sweet sounds. For the admirers of the music of the south, there are two Italian opera houses; for English opera, or rather for Italian, German, and French operas with English executants, there have been two theatres open; for madrigals and glees, there are two English Glee and Madrigal Unions, besides the two Madrigalian Clubs, the Catch Club, the Glee Club, the Abbey Glee Club, the Round, Catch, and Canon Club, and the Melodists; for oratorios there are the two Sacred Harmonic Societies, and the Cecilia Society; for the antiquarian amateurs there are the Bach and Purcell Societies; for the orchestral connoisseurs there are the two Philharmonic Societies and the Amateur Musical Society; for Classical Chamber Music we have the Musical Union, the Quartett Association, the Beethoven Quartett Society; besides the annual *soirées* and *matinées* for the same class of music of Sterndale Bennett, Molique, Lindsay Sloper, Brinley Richards, Neate, Lucas, Dando, Billet, the Réunion des Arts, Society of British Musicians &c.; then, for purposes of charity, there are the annual performances given by the Royal Society of Musicians, the Royal Society of Female Musicians, the Choral Fund, the Choir and Benevolent Fund. At the majority of the above operatic or concert meetings the programmes contain too many pieces, too many singers, and too much noise, and are too great a strain on the ear to confer unmingled enjoyment. The lustre of names and authorities is too paramount, and natural sensations are forced to give way to the influence of fashion and notoriety. The extreme luxuries of art, are to be found in the tranquil attributes of music, and not in the exhibition of thundering stage effects, or in the schemes of monster concerts. Art and artistes will be benefited by being warned of the perils of preternatural excitement, the reaction of which may produce an apathy in the public mind calculated to freeze the springs of healthy action, and cause a listless indifference for everything really good and great in music. The total want of a national opera to compete with the grandeur and the excellence of the Italian establishments is a great misfortune for art progress in this country. The high prices and large receipts of the two Italian Opera Houses enable the directors to roam over Europe, and to import the vocal celebrities of each capital, and the really pre-eminent instrumentalists are sure of a profitable visit to the British capital in the height of the season. Of late years, however, a very remarkable change has taken place in the reception of foreign artistes. It is quite useless to think of coming here with a few letters of introduction and recommendation, unless talent little short of genius stamps the passport of the bearer. This change in the fortunes of speculative vocalists and instrumentalists has arisen mainly from the marked advancement of art in England, slight and almost unobserved as have been the gradations of amelioration year after year. These very minute differences in every successive season within the last quarter of a century have revolutionised music in London. M. Fétis, the historian, who some twenty years since wrote most disparagingly of the state of art, has retracted since his visit to the Great Exhibition. In reviewing the large interregnum between the two trips, the extension of the boundaries of art development, both in theory and practice, has been liberally admitted by him. Our improvement is not to be ascribed so much to the treatises and essays on music, which most assuredly have little contributed to our stock of knowledge; but it has arisen from the great increase in the numbers of cultivated amateurs, who have thus spurred on the professors to improve in execution. The musicians of twenty years since would have little chance of competing with their polished and experienced brethren of the rising generation. Our native artists travel in these days, and seek to advance their social position by acquiring foreign languages and general knowledge. Practical players must achieve something beyond mere note reading; unless they can combine sentiment with sound, their executive skill will prove of little avail. The performer must be the scholar as well as the musician. In this refined age, the intellectual interpretation which stamps the executant with individuality is the grand desideratum, and it is general literature which is thus achieving so much for music. The advantage that it enjoys over the sister arts is, that melody will awake emotions in the most uneducated hearers, and hence its generalising influence; the ear that is utterly deaf to scientific combinations, will experience the most intense delight at listening to a simple tune. The natural charm of the human voice is irresistible; and the love for the ballad school has such a permanent hold on the affections of our country, that not even the voluptuous influence of the Italian Opera has been able to extinguish the feeling. In concerts, at which the southern singers and their music predominate in the programmes, a ballad by an English vocalist will frequently carry off the honours, by a spontaneous demand for its repetition; and amidst the changes and convulsions of nations, it is curious to observe how the leading characteristics of the ballad style have been preserved, almost as distinct and peculiar as the language.

From the variety of schools exhibited during a London season, it is evident that taste is more diversified than in any other European capital. But if you can hear the finest performances in the world here, you stand, also, a fair chance of listening to the most execrable ones. We have got too much into the "express" system of music—the railroad speed. To listen to a certain quantity, during a given period, is absolutely frightful. Still, with all the indications of the ruling passion for excess and exaggeration, we must be grateful for the healthy demonstrations of the public taste during the musical season. In the Italian lyric drama there has been much gain; the patrons protest, if the scores of operas be not conscientiously adhered to, they are indignant at senseless interpretations to gratify the inordinate ambition of artistes; they no longer relish the introduction of the sensual ballet between the acts of a lyric tragedy. The star system is in its last agonies, and the beauty of an *ensemble* is more and more insisted upon. There is also an earnest desire exhibited by opera frequenters, compared with those of former times, to know the poetry of the music which is sung, to be thoroughly acquainted with the action of the drama, and to discuss earnestly and with intelligence its points of domestic or historic interest. The increased knowledge of the age is also strikingly displayed at our oratorio performances, which were, in the olden time, chiefly confined to an aristocratic society, but at which the mixture of all ranks of society is now particularly to be observed. Another most promising sign of the public appetite for the beautiful in art, is in the popularity of chamber classical compositions. The mental delights arising from this class of entertainment are fast spreading, and a most auspicious and important revolution will it prove eventually for our rising composers. It was Fashion in the olden time which exercised

sole influence over opera; it was Fashion which had the oratorio under its sole control; it was Fashion which assumed to be the exclusive patron of classic music for the chamber; but who can fail to have remarked that Fashion has had its day, and that it is the public which will henceforth be the dictator of, and the cause of emulation in, art progress.

Whilst the quartet, the trio, and sonata—cabinet pictures of musical story are making way in the hearts of the uninitiated in art's mysteries, the most astonishing fact of the musical season has been the extension of the appreciation of the elaborate symphony on the part of the general public. The symphony in music is what the epic is to the poet, and the historical picture is to painting. For the young musician it is the boldness of the eagle's flight "to the blazing sun." It calls into play all the resources of the orchestra, and is the highest order of instrumental inspiration, combining breadth of design with sublimity of effect, and exacting from the composer a profound knowledge of the properties of the constituent parts of a band. The symphony admits not of the light and trivial; it must bear a character of solemnity and gravity, and yet must be of all-pervading power, without noise, from the masses of sound. The time occupied in the execution of a symphony exacts, in order to fix the attention of an auditory, that there must be unity of design, a continuous flow of melodious imagery, moving in "liquid sweetness" and rich, gorgeous, and picturesque harmonies. The symphony is of comparatively modern date. Not a century has elapsed since the form was invented by Stamitz, of Deutschbrad, in Bohemia, but it was the elegant and fertile fancy of Haydn which first suggested the symmetry of construction of the modern symphony, and it has been Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, Mendelssohn, and Berlioz, who have perfected the forms, and extended what were regarded as limits, as if it can be admitted for a moment that the finality doctrine can be applied to music, and that "forms" must be understood as meaning "fetters" to genius. It is something for this metropolis to boast of, that every season the Posthumous Quartets of Beethoven, pronounced in former days to be wild, incoherent, and incomprehensible, and, above all, "unexecutable"—we pray pardon for coining a word—may be heard by admiring audiences, who find them perfectly clear, and logical, albeit full of breaks and surprises, because the players are intelligent, self-relying, courageous, and enthusiastic. It is something for this vast and much abused capital, in respect to "matters musical," to be enabled to prove to our foreign detractors that we have orchestras to expound the glorious Nine Symphonies of Beethoven, including the Choral one, to develop the majestic forcible images and strong colouring thereof with artistic zeal and ability; and, indeed, it is a subject of proud congratulation that, if we are in a position to find the executive, we are also in a condition to collect an auditory of thousands to listen with breathless attention to the colossal conceptions in the Choral Symphony of Beethoven, and to evince an enthusiasm compared with which the so-called *furor* of southern operatic audiences sink into nothingness. It is not a select body of connoisseurs assembling year after year in the same locality, with whom a proper name becomes a by-word as a safe emission of an opinion, but it is of the large miscellaneous public that we speak—it is the rapture expressed by ungloved hands that we have noted as one of the most remarkable signs of this season. It is but a very short time since that any prediction that a symphony, occupying upwards of an hour in the interpretation, would create unparalleled enthusiasm would have been laughed to scorn; but the masses have studied the effects of instrumentation, and can appreciate the grand and lofty touches of the master-mind. Composers who are conscientiously pursuing their art labours may find a moral in the present reception of the Ninth Choral Symphony of Beethoven, which has been called by eminent critics in their time, a "monstrous piece of madness," the "insane work of an expiring genius," the inspiration of a "deaf and decayed musician," a "collection of obstreperous roarings of modern frenzy," a "senseless discharge of acoustical missile instruments," &c. Who can read all these notices without feeling that there is indeed a day of retribution for neglected and libelled genius?

It is the cultivation of music by all classes of society which enables our audiences to be so quick and discriminative; and artists, in their turn, are compelled to be more careful in their studies, to come before their judges properly prepared to labour hard for the final polish. Our choral and orchestral executants, as well as the principals, are feeling the "pressure from without;" the amateurs are close upon them, and striving for mastery; the pupils have become performers, and the performers, to maintain their hold, must become masters. Multitudes of hearers, tutored in the appreciation of greatness, replace the limited number of *soi-disant* connoisseurs. The decay of monster concerts is at hand; the stimulants have been applied to excess, and the surfeit will be fatal at the suicidal speculation. This fact has been palpable during the present season; the schemes, containing forty to fifty pieces, with all the available talent, native and foreign, to embody them, have been precisely those which have been the greatest failures.

We have already referred generally to the doings during this musical season; but a reference to certain institutions in detail may claim attention at a future period; for execution, if not invention, has reached a pitch of perfection worthy of distinct enumeration, and special commentary, as well as the state and prospects of Music and Musicians in the country generally. The music of divine service, the oratorios, the lyric drama, the orchestral societies, the private and public concerts, the school of glee and madrigal singing, the practice of chamber compositions, &c., are all subjects of examination that cannot be dismissed in the limits of this notice.

Popular Science.

SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.

On Tuesday, the 17th instant, an Ascent, planned by the Kew committee of the Council of the British Association, took place, in the great Nassau balloon, from Vauxhall Gardens. The balloon was provided with double sets of suitable instruments, in charge of Mr. Welch and Mr. Nicklin, of the Kew observatory, who were accompanied by Mr. Green. This was the first of a set of aerostatic expeditions for the determination of laws of change in the temperature and humidity as we rise in the atmosphere; other observations and experiments not being lost sight of. The ascent took place about ten minutes before four p.m. "The balloon," writes Mr. Welch, "steadily rose, and continued rising till about thirteen minutes before five p.m., when we could rise no higher. The barometer indicated that we were about 19,500 feet above the earth; and the temperature, which was about 72 deg. at Vauxhall, had fallen to 7 deg. (25 deg. below the freezing point of water), or through 65 deg. of Fahrenheit's scale. From the earth the sky seemed about three-quarters covered with clouds—the lowest stratum being composed of detached masses of *cumulus*, an intermediate stratum of higher *cumuli*, and *cirro-stratus* and *cirro-cumuli* above all. The first stratum of clouds we passed very soon after leaving the earth at a height of about half a mile, the second seemed about two and a half miles high, but the highest *cirro-stratus* clouds were still above us at our greatest elevation, although apparently not very far. Near the highest point of our course, small star-shaped crystals of snow, of perhaps one-twentieth or one-thirtieth of an inch diameter, were seen falling (possibly their apparent fall was due to the rise of the balloon). "Observations of the thermometer, hygrometer, and barometer, were taken at very short intervals during the ascent and the first portion of the descent, until it became necessary to provide for the safety of the instruments. Specimens of the air at different elevations were taken for analysis. The descent was accomplished with much ease about twenty-five minutes past five p.m., and the balloon secured with little trouble, near the village of Swaresay, in Cambridgeshire, about sixty miles north of London. This distance was passed over in about an hour and a half, showing that an immense mass of air was moving very rapidly from the south. Accounts received from various stations seem to show that this strong south wind was prevalent over a large portion of country."

COLOURS MOST FREQUENTLY HIT DURING BATTLE.

It would appear, from numerous observations, that soldiers are hit during battle according to the colour of their dress, in the following

order:—Red the most fatal colour; the least fatal, Austrian grey. The proportions are:—Red, 12; rifle-green, 7; brown, 6; Austrian bluish grey, 5.—*Jameson's Journal*, No. 105.

LEAP OF THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE FLEA.

Dr. Martin Barry, in his renewed inquiries concerning the Spiral Structure of Muscle, observes:—"Muscle from the thigh of the Grasshopper having uniformly presented a relaxed state, it appeared to the author probable that such a state was not unconnected with the sudden muscular contractions required by this creature for its leaps. A sudden change from such a state of relaxation to that of extreme contraction must here take place with the greatest facility, and be combined with the manifestation of great power. This opinion having been mentioned to Professor Purkinje, the latter recommended the author to examine the corresponding muscle from the Flea, in which, from its enormous leaps, something similar would, he thought, be found. The author accordingly examined some of these, and had the satisfaction to find in them a degree of muscular relaxation even higher than that he had observed in the grasshopper. Similar conditions, no doubt, exist in other animals, but perhaps nowhere are they more remarkable and constant than in those just mentioned."

FOOD FOR THE SILKWORM.

The *Diario Mercantile* states that on a recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier to Venice, the Royal and Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture presented them Teresa Tamor, who had produced silk from silkworms in sixteen days, by feeding them with the leaves of the centinoda, which is identical with the common *Polygonum aviculare*, called in England knot-grass. These leaves are stated to be preferred by silkworms to those of the mulberry.

SALT AND THE DIGESTION.

While the late Dr. Prout, by a luminous train of research, threw so much important light upon the physiology of calculus, and other urinary disorders, he advanced at the same time our knowledge of digestion itself, by his discovery that the stomach in a healthy state always contains free muriatic acid. Hence, probably, the necessity of salt for all the higher animals.—*Professor Daubeny*.

COPPER MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

At the Cliff Mine, three large steam engines are employed (1852), with 250 men; and at the North American Mine two engines, with 160 men. Most of the other mines, 40 in number, are assisted by steam-power. Three thousand miners are at work altogether, and the general population is fast increasing. Native copper is the principal object. Silver is also present, and occasionally in masses of considerable size. There are now in the Cliff Mine masses of pure copper within view, estimated to weigh 700 tons in the whole; and on the lands of the Minnesota Company, one block weighed 250 tons. The copper shipped in 1851, was about 1600 tons, valued at £130,000. This copper is stated to be of great excellence in the manufacture of wire, ordnance, and ship sheathing.—*Dr. J. J. Bigsby*.

NEW PLASTIC MATERIAL.

A Parisian sculptor, M. Duthoit, has obtained an English patent for chemical combination of certain agents for obtaining a new product to be used in the plastic arts. The patentee combines with gutta percha oxide of zinc, amianthus, and sulphate of baryta, in conjunction with various colours. The gutta percha is first prepared and bleached by being dissolved in rectified naphtha, benzole, or sulphuret of carbon. When the compounds do not possess sufficient elasticity, caoutchouc is added. The gutta-percha being prepared, after filtration he places the solution in a still, adds the other ingredients, and stirs the whole well together. Heat is then applied until all the volatile oil is driven off, when the material is removed to the desired moulds. It is said to be suitable for numerous moulded works of art, tissues, or artificial flowers; it may be used as leather, when rolled into sheets, or it may be diluted with naphtha, or benzole, and employed as liquid paint.

THE BEST VENTILATION.

Dr. Arnott, in his "Evidence before the Select Committee on the Ventilation and Lighting of the House of Commons," is of opinion that there cannot be a perfect system of warming and ventilating, in a building having separate rooms, if there is a deficiency in respect to any one of the following six particulars:—"Firstly. Means of moving through the building steadily the definite quantity of pure air known to be required. Secondly. Means of duly distributing this air to the different rooms and compartments. Thirdly. Means of properly diffusing the air in each room. Fourthly. Fit means of discharging the vitiated air from the room. Fifthly. Means of giving to the air the fit temperature. And lastly. Means of giving the fit moisture." Further, he thinks, that the more the apparatus is rendered self-regulating, or independent of the constant watching and interference of attendants, the better it is likely to be, both as to performance and economy.

BELL'S REAPING MACHINE.

A Scottish Presbyterian minister (the Rev. Patrick Bell, now minister of Camyllie, in Forfarshire) puts together, in 1825, an adjustment of wheels and scissor-blades, so working, that, when pushed along a corn-field, it cuts down the grain as if done by hand, and far more cheaply and expeditiously. His brother, a farmer, improves upon and adopts this machine; and, for a dozen successive years, employs it in reaping his crops. The National Society gives the inventor a prize of £50, but makes little noise about it; and although, in 1834, several were in operation in Forfarshire, few of the supposed wide-awake Scotch farmers thought of adopting it; but four of the machines were sent to New York from Dundee. Thoughtful, pushing emigrants, settlers in the North American prairies, saw, or heard, or read of these machines. The reaper was reconstructed, modified in different ways, by ingenious mechanics, was made by thousands for the farmers beyond the American lakes, and obtained a deservedly high reputation. Brought to London in 1851, the American reaping machine proved the main attraction of the United States department of the Great Exhibition. Hundreds of machines were bespoken by English cultivators, and all the while no one knew that the original model machine was at the very time quietly cutting its yearly harvest on the farm of Inch Michael, in the Carse of Gowrie.—*Edinburgh Review*.

WILSON'S PATENT COMPOUND RAILS.

The object of this improvement is to produce a rail which shall approximate as nearly as possible to a continuous bar from one end of the road to the other; which is effected by making the rails in two vertical and longitudinal sections, with projections on one section, and corresponding depressions or grooves on the other. These half-rails are laid either on longitudinal wooden sleepers or cross-ties, so as to break joints, and the parts are then firmly rivetted together. No chairs, clamps, nor plates are requisite for securing the ends of the rails, which are kept in their places by a simple hook-headed spike. This new rail has been in use for from one to two years, with perfect success, on portions of the New York and Erie, Philadelphia and Reading, and other lines of the United States.

GAS OVEN.

Messrs. Thompson and Attree have patented certain improvements in Heating Ovens by ordinary Coal Gas, which is conveyed by a pipe to the back of the interior of the oven and there ignited. A supply of atmospheric air is introduced by passing the gas pipe through another pipe (one end left open to the air), which passes through to the burner. The gas-pipe is connected with the main by a union joint, to admit of its being withdrawn from the ovens when the latter is sufficiently heated. When gas cannot be conveniently obtained, naphtha or other combustible fluid may be used in its place, suitable burners being employed and means used to introduce air to support combustion.

BREAD-MAKING MACHINERY.

M. P. A. Lecomte de Fontainebleau, of South-street, Finsbury, has patented certain improvements in apparatus for kneading and baking bread, &c. The "apparatus for kneading" dough consists of a semi-cylindrical trough, within which is placed longitudinally an axis or shaft, to which are attached on the opposite sides two rows of radial arms, the arms on one side of the shaft being placed opposite the spaces between those on the other side. The ends of the arms of each set are connected together by rods parallel to the shaft which carry short arms projecting inwards, and placed between the long arms. The shaft is driven by a winch handle; and the action of the arms, when it is in motion, effectually kneads the dough contained in the trough without any of the disadvantages attendant on hard labour. The "apparatus for baking" consists of a circular oven, provided internally with a revolving table, on which are placed the articles to be baked, and which table is made to rise or fall, as may be required, to change

the temperature. The bottom of the oven is heated by tubular flues under the moveable table; the sides by vertical flues, which lead from the fire-place to the top of the oven, where space is left for the heat to circulate over the whole of it. Above the top flue, which is formed by two plates of metal, the oven is covered in with earth except at one part, where there is fixed a receptacle to contain water for the service of the kneading apparatus, and this water is heated by the flames, &c., passing through the flue on top of the oven. A thermometer is applied to the exterior to show the degree of heat, and dampers are provided for the regulation of the heat.

VASTNESS OF ICEBERGS.

Dr. Sutherland, in his "Journal of a Voyage in Baffin's Bay and Barrow Straits," in search of the Franklin Expedition, describes, among the floating islands of ice in the Arctic Sea, an iceberg which was particularly noticed, because it never shifted its position, when others, of rather larger size, were drifting to and fro with the tides. "It was about 200 feet in height above the surface of the sea; and its perpendicular sides, which were nearly equal, were not less than two miles in length. The upper surface was horizontal, but very irregular, appearing as if it had been planted over with rough and irregularly conical eminences, packed closely together, and varying in height from twelve to twenty or thirty feet. The water lines at the level of the ice around it were also horizontal. There seemed to be no reason for any other opinion than this, that it had never changed its centre of gravity since it descended into the sea, and had become detached from the glacier which gave it birth. The cubic contents and weight of such a floating world are truly astonishing. This berg displaced upwards of eighteen thousand millions of cubic feet of water, while its contents must have been nearly twenty-three thousand millions of cubic feet, and its weight nearly five hundred and forty millions of tons."

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

M. Augustus Petermann, F.R.G.S., has just published a proposal for a Spring Expedition through the opening between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, as the best entrance into the Polar Basin, in some part of which M. Petermann still thinks Franklin and his companions may be found.

TO PRESERVE CUT FLOWERS.

Place and arrange the cut flowers in a vase or deep plate, filled with water; then cover the same with a glass, such as is used in aparies, having a small hole at the top, as the air must not be entirely excluded, but sufficient ventilation given to allow the damp to escape. A dish of wild flowers thus placed has been kept more than ten days in perfect beauty, making fresh buds and expanding every day. These, without a glass, would be more difficult to keep fresh and without drooping than garden or greenhouse flowers, but not less beautiful, or worthy of care and attention.—From a Correspondent.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF IODINE.

Mr. Stevenson Macadam, in a letter to Professor Jameson, states that the presence of Iodine in pearl-ashes leads him to believe that this substance will be found more generally distributed in the vegetable kingdom than it has hitherto been supposed to be; and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that he has found an appreciable quantity of iodine in the ashes of charcoal.

IMPROVED LUCIFER MATCHES.

Messrs. J. and E. Sturge, of Birmingham, are now manufacturing on a large scale, a new description of phosphorus for lucifer matches (called *Amorphous Phosphorus*), which possesses the following advantages over the old. 1. It involves much less risk of destruction of life and property by fire. 2. It is more suitable for matches intended for warm climates. 3. It is not poisonous in the solid form, since matches made with it are comparatively harmless, if sucked or chewed; and 4. It does not give off any noxious vapour at ordinary temperature. To prepare the new substance, ordinary phosphorus is melted in a peculiarly-constructed retort, and kept for some hours at a temperature of above 500° Fahrenheit. During this heating, the phosphorus combines with caloric and renders it latent, but does not otherwise undergo any chemical alteration. The original phosphorus is so combustible that it must be kept under cold water; when brought into the air it grows luminous even at the freezing point, and enters into a full blaze at a temperature of about 150° Fahrenheit. By the prolonged heating, it becomes a soft opaque mass, which is easily pulverised, and then forms an uncrystalline powder of a scarlet, crimson, purple, brown, or brown-black colour, so incombustible that it may be exposed in summer in the open air, and handled with impunity; nor does it grow luminous till it is about to enter into full combustion, at the temperature of 482° Fahrenheit. It is, further, so harmless to living creatures that more than 100 grains may be taken without doing them any injury. Although in its free state it is sparingly combustible, yet when it is mixed with the ordinary ingredients of lucifer matches, such as sulphur or sulphuret of antimony, and chlorate of potash, it kindles readily.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MOTIVE POWER.

A patent has been taken out by Dr. Kemp for an arrangement of machinery for the obtaining of a maximum power from numerous short strokes of Electro-magnetic Power, acting on one long piston-rod in the cylinder of a hydraulic press, thus neutralising the difficulty which is presented of the rapid decrease of force with the increase of the magnetic distance. This result is obtained by an arrangement of cylinders and pistons, in pairs, connected by levers, in such manner, that as one ascends the other descends, and forces water, in a continuous circle, through valves into a chamber in connexion with a long cylinder and piston, or hydraulic press, in connexion with the prime moving crank of the engine.—*Builder*.

influence of the sun-beam. Thus, in both instances, the processes remained unprofitable as they came from the inventors. Eventually, by the scientific investigation of others, they are improved. The utmost obstruction was given to the progress of the art by the patents, since few parties were disposed to waste time in investigations from which they could reap no advantages themselves, and from which the public would derive no benefit. In 1844, at the York meeting of the British Association, Mr. R. Hunt published the use of sulphate of iron as a developing agent—now so commonly employed—and Dr. Woods, of Parsonstown, communicated his process called the "Catalysotype," in which the iodide of iron is an active ingredient. At that meeting the merits of these processes were fully discussed, Mr. Talbot being present, and acknowledging their importance.

The next step in the way of improvement was the use of albumen upon glass plates. M. Niepce de Saint Victor, published his mode of applying this organic body to glass, in the "Technologist," in 1848. The most successful operators with this material in this country are Messrs. Ross and Thomson, of Edinburgh, in whose views of that picturesque city we see realized the production of fine middle distances and those half-tones which it is so unusual to meet with in ordinary Photographs. An attempt was made to patent the use of glass in this country, but that was defeated by a well-devised application for a counter patent. Glass plates were first employed by Sir John Herschel, in 1840. He precipitated chloride, iodide, and bromide of silver on the glass, and obtained very well-defined images, and he then described the conversion of *negative* into *positive* pictures, which has not long since become the subject of a patent. Sir John Herschel's words are, "Exposed in this state to the focus of a camera, with the glass towards the incident light, it became impressed with a remarkably well-defined negative picture, which was direct or reversed, according as looked at from the front or back. On pouring over this cautiously, by means of a pipette, a solution of hypo-sulphite of soda, the picture disappeared, but this was only while wet; for, on washing in pure water and drying, it was restored, and assumed much the air of a Daguerreotype when laid on a black ground, and still more so when smoked at the back, the silvered portions reflecting most light, so that its character had, in fact, changed from *negative* to *positive*."

We need not detail the peculiarities of the more recent patents of Mr. Fox Talbot: porcelain plates form the subject of one of them, but these we believe have never been employed; and the difficulties of their manufacture are so great that there is little probability of their ever being useful to the photographer. In the last patent we have a combination of the sulphate of iron and iodide of iron, producing a very decidedly instantaneous action. In a letter from Mr. Fox Talbot, published in the *Athenaeum* of December 6th, 1851, we read:—"In the process which I have now described, I trust that I have effected a harmonious combination of several previously ascertained and valuable facts, especially of the photographic property of iodide of iron, which was discovered by Dr. Woods, of Parsonstown, in Ireland, and that of sulphate of iron, for which science is indebted to the researches of Mr. Robert Hunt. In the true adjustment of the proportions, and in the mode of operation, lies the difficulty of the investigations." Mr. Talbot concludes his communication:—"I venture to recommend it (this process) to the notice of your scientific readers." Here we have Mr. Fox Talbot's own acknowledgment that he is indebted to two experimentalists for his process; he admits that the only thing he has done is to adjust the proportions. In this way a most serious check has been given to investigations of the greatest value. Sir John Herschel stopped in the midst of a series of the most valuable researches on the chemistry of the sun-beam; and Dr. Woods abandoned his promising inquiry, after some angry letters between him and Mr. Talbot in one of the Irish scientific journals. We have now disposed of the processes which are in any way connected with the English patents, of which we hope to hear no more. Mr. Talbot has resigned the rights which the patent laws of this country allowed him to assume. Several of these patents would never have been granted had there been a scientific board to examine the merits of them, and test their originality. For a long time several gentlemen have been endeavouring to make terms with Mr. Talbot, and it is through their exertion that the patentee has been at length induced to make a reluctant surrender of his patents. They failed as a commercial speculation, as might have been expected they would do. Mr. Talbot made a great mistake; but now he has done his utmost to redeem that error by handing over to the public all his patents as a free gift. We hope the portraits will soon follow, and that the TALBOTYPE, as the Calotype process should now be called, will, in its freedom, advance to its highest pitch of excellence in this country. The use of waxed paper by M. Le Gray involved no new process, although we believe waxed paper may be used for several processes beside the Calotype. M. Le Gray has published a work on his modes of manipulation. M. Blanquart Everard has published several papers in which we have that perpetration of injustice which no feeling of nationality can justify. If the Frenchmen refer to the works of Mr. Robert Hunt or any of the smaller manuals which have been published in this country, they will find the utmost credit given to them for their labours. We believe no modification which has been devised by the photographers of the Continent is mentioned without the name of the inventor or improver. Now M. Le Gray never mentions an English name in his book, and M. Blanquart Everard coolly appropriates Mr. Talbot's processes, and accepts the honours of the Academy as the reward for his audacity. We have no desire to return evil, we therefore acknowledge that, after Daguerre, Fizeau, Becquerel, Niepce de St. Victor, Le Gray, and Everard have been most successful investigators of Photographic phenomena. On the Continent, every improvement has its full value, is very readily appreciated, and it is soon in the hands of the most skillful manipulators. The consequence is that Photography puts on an entirely different feature in Paris from what it does in London. In London, the trade being centred, up to this time, in the hands of three licensees, who are under obligations of the most stringent kind, we are required to pay as many pounds for a picture as it costs shillings on the Continent. Wedgwood was the undoubted originator of Photography; and in this country, next in time, and the first in merit, as the originator of a most highly beautiful process, is Mr. Henry Fox Talbot.

We have said the Collodion process is not involved in any patent. It has no one agent in common with any of those included in the patents, except the iodide of silver, and this we have shown was employed long previously to the Calotype patent. Every step of the manipulation is dissimilar, and the surface of collodion on glass is absolutely new. To the zealous investigations, therefore, of Mr. Archer, Mr. Fry, Mr. Horne, Dr. Diamond, and others, the public owe a debt of gratitude, as at least giving them one process for portraits which can be practised without fear of the law. The details of the Collodion process need not detain us, nor need we remark on the Chrysotype or the Cyanotype of Sir John Herschel, or the Chromatype of Mr. Robert Hunt, as these processes do not possess sensibility sufficient for use in the camera. We have sketched out the history in all truth of those processes which are available for the highest purposes of the art, and we have done so from the earnest desire we feel to place our readers in possession of the case as it stands, in all its fidelity.

The art of Photography has not, however, yet attained that point of excellence to which it must soon arrive. When some increase of sensibility allows of our diminishing the size of the aperture in front of the lens of the camera, and when we can operate with rapidity without actual sunshine, so as to avoid the contrasts between highly illuminated points and sombre shadows, and to obtain the middle tones and distances in their true degree of light and distinctness, we shall see effects which will far surpass those we now call beautiful.

With the advantages of the stereoscope, already fully described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, what may we not expect to see realized? Every scene hallowed to our memories by its associations with human progress, in all its varied phases, may be revived before our eyes in all the truthfulness of nature. From the East we may copy the temples and the tombs which tell the story of a strange but poetic creed. Assyria and Egypt may disclose their treasures to those who cannot travel to survey them, in such a form that all doubt of authenticity must vanish. The harmonious elegance of the remains of Greece, and examples of Roman art, may thus be easily collected and preserved; and every time-honoured fane of Europe may be brought home and made to minister to our pleasures—instructing and refining our tastes, and teaching all the mysteries of the beautiful, behind which, as under the shelter of a zephyr-woven veil, we may survey all that is good, and gaze upon the outshining of the Divine.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1852.—SUPPLEMENT.



EWING'S PATENT GLASS WALL, IN THE GARDENS OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT CHISWICK.

EWING'S PATENT GLASS WALLS.

WHEN the late Sir Robert Peel proposed his measure for the removal of the duty from glass, he wisely remarked, there was no foreseeing the limits of the novel application of this beautiful manufacture. The most recent of these is the use of glass in the construction of walls for the growing of fruits and plants, as well as the introduction of a new style of architecture. The variableness of the British climate, and the great disappointment in procuring, with anything like certainty, a crop of fruit from brick or stone walls, led Mr. Ewing to consider whether this could not be obviated by substituting hollow walls of glass and iron; and the invention has proved perfectly successful.

By constructing the walls of sufficient width to enter, they become hot-houses on the best principle, the trees they contain are completely surrounded by light and exposed to the action of the sun's rays during the whole of the day; they form a delightful promenade in our uncertain climate during the winter months.

The Illustration shows one of the Walls erected by the London Horticultural Society in their Gardens at Chiswick. Mr. Ewing has invented a simple method of opening the lights by machinery, by which means a lady can easily open the whole of the sashes on either side of the Wall at pleasure.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE.

(Concluded from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of July 31.)

THE production of positive pictures by the first operation in the camera was the next subject which claimed attention. A darkened photographic paper was washed with a hydriodic salt, and placed in the camera; here it was bleached by the solar radiations, and the image produced had the lights and shadows correct as in nature. Dr. Fyfe and Mr. Robert Hunt were the most successful operators. The latter gentleman published some papers in the "Philosophical Magazine," in September and October, 1840, on "the use of the Hydriodic salts as photographic agents." This variety of picture, and papers prepared for obtaining them, were sold by Messrs. Ackermann and Co.; and Sir John Herschel says, in the memoir already quoted, "a positive paper of this nature is actually prepared for sale by Mr. Robert Hunt, of Devonport." Such is the evidence which our researches enable us to give relative to the use of iodised paper, before the date of the calotype patent under which the extensive privilege of employing "iodised paper" was claimed. This Calotype patent is dated 1841, and involves the use of iodised paper, of gallic acid, acetic acid, and particularly the development of a dormant

image. That we are indebted to Mr. Fox Talbot for the Calotype no one will deny; and that gentleman has now given his process to his countrymen as a free gift, which will be received with all due honour. The discovery appears to have been one of those which the world are fond of classing, much too commonly, under the term of accidental discoveries. We are not ourselves believers in accidents in science, since the mind of the observer must be previously prepared to receive and improve the fact observed, and this necessarily removes it from the condition of accident.

Mr. Talbot was engaged in a series of experiments with various chemical compounds, his object being to increase the sensibility of his preparations, and among others gallic acid was employed. Some papers upon which no impression was visible were thrown aside, and on these there were afterwards discovered well-defined images which had developed spontaneously in the dark. Investigation now established the important use of the Gallic acid, and the manipulatory details of the Calotype process undoubtedly were the invention of Mr. Talbot. When the early examples of these pictures were circulated amongst the scientific men of this country and of the Continent, they created no small sensation, although the pictures then produced were exceedingly inferior to those now obtained. Mr. Fox Talbot had an undoubted right to patent his invention, and appropriate to himself all the profits which might arise from any commercial transactions, either by himself or his licensees. The questionable character of this patent, as of the Daguerreotype patent, consisted, as it appears to us, mainly in its imperfect nature. Mr. Fox Talbot still reserves his right, as far as taking portraits for sale is concerned; but this can affect the public little, as the Daguerreotype and Collodion portraits are far superior to those produced by the patent processes. As specified, it is not easy to use the Calotype for portraiture, or, indeed, for any purpose requiring much rapidity of action; and it was not until the process was fully developed by Mr. Cundell, in a paper published in the "Philosophical Magazine" for May 1844, that much progress was made in this direction. In the same way, when Daguerre gave up his process to the French Government, it required a period of twenty minutes to produce a picture. In 1839, Mr. Towson published his views, and suggested the use of large lenses, and the adjustment required to bring the sensitive surface into the chemical, as distinguished from the luminous focus; and Dr. Draper, of New York, in 1840, by adopting these suggestions, obtained the first Daguerreotype portrait. In this year a vastly increased sensitiveness was obtained on the Daguerreotype plate by the discovery of Mr. Goddard, and of M. Claudet, that the iodine vapour, combined with bromine or chlorine, offered a chemical surface of the most unstable character, which was consequently disturbed by the slightest